

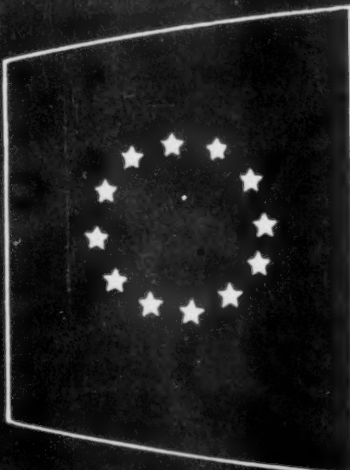
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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# *Social Security Bulletin*



*October 1959*

*Volume 22*

*Number 10*

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Social Welfare Expenditures, 1957-58

Characteristics of Aged Old-Age and Survivors Insurance  
Beneficiaries Who Also Receive Public Assistance

THE SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939-48 were published in the SOCIAL SECURITY YEARBOOKS and, beginning with data for 1949, in the ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS to the BULLETIN. (The SUPPLEMENTS with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September BULLETIN, 1950-55; beginning with 1955 data, the SUPPLEMENT is a separate publication.) Statements in BULLETIN articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.



The BULLETIN is prepared in the Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, under the editorial supervision of Josephine Merican and Angela Murray, Associate Editors. Suggestions or comments concerning the BULLETIN should be addressed to the Division of Program Research. The BULLETIN is planned with the advice and aid of an editorial advisory committee representing the units of the Social Security Administration.

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# Social Security in Review

## Program Operations

**T**HE total number of persons aided under the five public assistance programs declined in July for the fifth consecutive month. These decreases in recent months reflect the general improvement in the economy and favorable seasonal influences. In July the total number of persons on the rolls was 6.7 million—about 70,000 fewer than in June. Contributing to the decline were decreases of 50,000 in the general assistance programs (financed by the States and/or localities), 16,900 in aid to dependent children, and 6,000 in old-age assistance. The number of recipients of aid to the blind declined slightly. The caseload for aid to the permanently and totally disabled continued to grow; the July increase was 2,100.

The largest relative changes in State caseloads in July occurred in general assistance—the type of aid most responsive to seasonal factors and economic conditions. In more than two-fifths of the States the number of general assistance cases declined more than 5 percent; in 11 States the decrease was 10 percent or more. In general, the relative declines in the large industrial States were lower than that for the country as a whole. The largest proportionate increases were reported by Arkansas (31 percent) and Alaska (7 percent).

In aid to dependent children, Oregon discontinued assistance for the summer months for able-bodied children aged 14 and over; the number of children aided dropped 15 percent, and the total number of recipients 14 percent. The number of recipients of aid to dependent children declined 14 percent in Arkansas and 4 percent in North Carolina when

these States withdrew assistance from families including an employable person for whom seasonal employment was presumed to be available. New Hampshire removed children aged 16 and over from the rolls for the summer months; the number of child recipients declined 5 percent, and the total number of recipients 4 percent. The 4-percent reduction in the number of recipients in Hawaii was attributable to a generally higher level of employment and to increased placement of persons in seasonal jobs. The combined decrease in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children in these five States totaled more than 12,000 or nearly three-

fourths of the national decrease from June. State changes in caseloads from June to July for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled were relatively small; most of them amounted to less than 2 percent.

Total assistance expenditures, including vendor payments for medical care under the special types of public assistance, declined \$3.2 million to \$299.9 million in July. The largest decline in total payments—\$1,159,000—occurred in old-age assistance; 31 States reported lower total payments under that program. Expenditures for assistance declined \$493,700 in aid to dependent children and \$825,000 in

	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
<b>Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:</b>			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands).....	13,288	13,181	12,012
Amount (in millions).....	\$813.7	\$805.5	\$667.4
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)...	\$72.32	\$72.19	\$65.87
Average old-age benefit awarded in month....	\$81.44	\$80.32	\$74.57
<b>Public assistance:</b>			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance.....	2,414	2,420	2,459
Aid to dependent children (total).....	2,912	2,929	2,737
Aid to the blind.....	109	109	109
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	341	339	316
General assistance (cases).....	370	388	405
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance.....	\$64.44	\$64.76	\$61.36
Aid to dependent children (per recipient)...	28.39	28.39	27.15
Aid to the blind.....	69.11	69.04	66.66
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	63.24	63.37	60.13
General assistance (per case).....	66.74	65.79	60.88
<b>Unemployment insurance (under State laws):</b>			
Initial claims (in thousands).....	1,228	973	1,639
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands)...	1,100	1,155	2,201
Benefits paid (in millions).....	\$142.5	\$142.9	\$301.1
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$29.10	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Comparable data not available.



general assistance and rose \$6,700 in aid to the blind and \$89,500 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

For the country as a whole, the average payment per recipient decreased 32 cents in old-age assistance but showed little or no change in the other special types of public assistance. The average payment per general assistance case dropped 95 cents. Most of the appreciable changes in State average payments under the special types of public assistance were attributable to fluctuations in the amounts paid for medical care in behalf of recipients, although a few sizable increases resulted from the application of new policies or procedures. In West Virginia the availability of additional State funds enabled the State agency to raise retroactively the allowances for personal incidentals. The average payment per recipient increased \$2.61 in aid to dependent children and \$4.00 or more in the other programs.

Arizona increased its State maximums on monthly assistance payments, and the average payment per recipient during July rose \$2-\$5 in old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. For recipients of aid to the blind in Virginia, the \$5 increase in the average payment reflects higher allowances for major items in the assistance standards.

New Mexico added \$4 for "special needs of the aged" to its assistance standards for old-age assistance, but

the effect was partially offset by a \$2 decrease in the monthly amount deposited by the State in its pooled fund for medical care for recipients. The rise of \$1.37 in the average old-age assistance payment in Nevada reflected an increase in the State maximum for all recipients and a new State policy of sharing in the costs of maintaining aged recipients in hospitals as medical patients. The total costs of care for the latter recipients had previously been met by the counties.

In July, Guam began to administer the four special types of public assistance. There are now 54 jurisdictions with programs of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; 49 States administer programs for the needy disabled.

● Monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program were going at the end of July to 13.3 million persons—107,000 more than at the end of June. Almost three-fifths of the increase was accounted for by old-age (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents, slightly more than one-fifth by disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents, and one-fifth by survivor beneficiaries. Monthly benefits being paid at the end of July totaled \$813.7 million, an increase of \$8.2 million from the monthly rate at the end of June.

During July, monthly benefits were awarded to 184,000 persons—about

18,000 fewer than in June but 18,000 more than in July 1958. The total includes awards to 19,800 disabled workers—more than in any other month except July and August 1957, when benefits were first payable to disabled workers. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$12.2 million were awarded to 60,900 persons. The average lump-sum amount per worker represented in the awards was \$208.84, a new high.

On June 30, 1959, monthly benefits were being withheld from 352,000 persons entitled to old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, mother's, parent's, or disability insurance benefits. The number withheld dropped from 372,000 at the end of January to a low of 347,000 in April and then climbed to 352,000 at the end of June. At that time the beneficiaries whose benefits were withheld represented 3.0 percent of all adult beneficiaries entitled to benefits—0.3 percentage points less than the proportion at the end of January.

About 81 percent of the suspensions in effect in June resulted from the employment or self-employment of beneficiaries under age 72; wife's or husband's benefits withheld because of the old-age beneficiary's employment or self-employment represented almost 11 percent. Approximately 430 benefits were withheld because the beneficiary or the old-age beneficiary on whose earnings the wife's or husband's

(Continued on page 27)

	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	Calendar year 1958 1957	
Civilian labor force, <sup>1,2</sup> total (in thousands) .....	71,338	71,324	70,473	68,647	67,946
Employed .....	67,594	67,342	65,179	63,966	65,011
Unemployed .....	3,744	3,982	5,294	4,681	2,936
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) <sup>1,3</sup> .....	\$384.1	\$383.8	\$363.5	\$359.0	\$350.6
Wage and salary disbursements .....	261.2	261.7	243.2	239.4	238.5
Proprietors' income .....	47.0	46.8	46.5	46.6	44.5
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income .....	47.0	47.4	44.9	44.7	43.4
Social insurance and related payments .....	20.9	20.7	21.2	20.4	16.2
Public assistance .....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Other .....	12.6	12.6	11.9	12.0	11.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance .....	8.4	8.4	7.2	7.0	6.7
Consumer price index, <sup>1,4</sup> all items (1947-49 = 100) .....	124.9	124.5	123.9	123.5	120.2
Food .....	119.4	118.9	121.7	120.2	115.6
Medical care .....	151.0	150.6	144.6	144.4	138.1

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of

Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement*, 1957, page 9, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# Social Welfare Expenditures, 1957-58

by IDA C. MERRIAM\*

**I**N the 12 months ending June 30, 1958, social welfare expenditures as here defined amounted to \$44 billion or 10 percent of the total national output. In the preceding year they had accounted for 8.8 percent of the total output. This sharp increase resulted from a combination of normal program growth, the expansion of social insurance payments as a result of the 1957-58 recession, and the falling-off of the gross national product from its long-term trend level during the period.

Total social welfare expenditures in 1957-58 were 15 percent higher than in the preceding year. The two largest programs, education and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, experienced about the same rate of increase in expenditures during 1957-58 as in the past several years—9 percent and 23 percent, respectively. The increase of \$1.2 billion for education amounted to 21 percent of the increase in total social welfare expenditures, and the increase of \$1.6 billion for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance to 27 percent. Unemployment benefits also increased by \$1.6 billion—an increase of 81 percent—and accounted for another 27 percent of the increase in total welfare expenditures.

The significance of the income-maintenance function of social insurance and the special role of unemployment insurance are even more evident when these expenditures are related to the total output of the economy or the total disposable income of the population. All social insurance payments combined, excluding costs of administration, accounted for 4.1 percent of the total disposable income of families and individuals (as defined in the national income accounts) in 1956-57 and 4.8 percent in 1957-58. Since the national income data treat nonprofit institutions and private pension and welfare funds as persons, including their net income as part of personal income, the real importance of social insur-

ance benefits to family levels of living is somewhat greater than these percentages would suggest. For those families who experience unemployment or illness or where the wage earner has retired, social insurance benefits may spell the difference between a very serious and a manageable reduction in living standards.

From August 1957 to April 1958—the beginning of the recession to the low point—total wages and salaries declined by nearly \$9 billion at an annual rate. Increased unemployment benefit payments offset about 40 percent of this decline. An additional 16 percent was offset by increased old-age, survivors, and disability insurance payments, resulting primarily from the continuing growth in the number of aged persons eligible for benefits. Because these benefits are not subject to the Federal income tax, their effect in sustaining disposable personal income was somewhat larger than this percentage indicates.

During 1957-58, some 1.8 million workers exhausted their right to unemployment benefits. The average monthly number of exhaustions increased from 83,000 in September 1957 to 254,000 in June 1958. The Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act, which provided for advances of Federal funds to the States for additional benefit payments to workers exhausting their rights to regular benefits, became effective in mid-June of 1958. It had little effect on expenditures during the period with which this article is primarily concerned. Sixteen States and the District of Columbia participated fully in the program, and five States provided extended benefits under their own laws during all or part of the fiscal year 1958-59.

Although estimates for all social welfare expenditures in the fiscal year 1958-59 will not be available for another year, it is of interest to note the trend in expenditures for unemployment insurance and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance during that year. Unemployment remained at a relatively high level well

into the spring of 1959, even though industrial output and general business activity began to pick up much earlier. Benefit payments under the temporary unemployment insurance programs amounted to almost \$600 million in 1958-59, bringing total unemployment benefits and employment service expenditures to \$3.9 billion—some \$700 million more than in 1957-58. Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit payments also increased in 1959, as the higher benefits provided in the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act became payable. Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance expenditures in 1958-59 were \$9.5 billion, compared with \$8.2 billion in 1957-58. Expenditures under the two programs accounted for 2.9 percent of the gross national product and benefit payments for 3.9 percent of disposable personal income in 1958-59, when total output had expanded from the 1957-58 recession levels, compared with 2.6 percent of the gross national product and 3.6 percent of disposable personal income in 1957-58.

## Trends

The changes in the social welfare expenditure series that were initiated last year and described at some length in the October 1958 issue of the *BULLETIN* have now been carried back for 5-year intervals to 1934-35 (table 1). The estimates and the percentages for recent years shown in table 2 also reflect revisions in the national income data and other series on which some of the estimates of social welfare expenditures or derivative figures are based.

The overall trends in social welfare expenditures since 1935, or since the end of the last century, are not significantly changed as a result of these revisions. The outstanding developments remain the growth in social insurance, the tremendous expansion in public aid during the depression and its subsequent decline, and the gradually stepped-up share of the national output devoted to education. Veterans' program expenditures were large immediately

\* Director, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

Table 1.—Social welfare expenditures under public programs, selected fiscal years 1934–35 through 1957–58<sup>1</sup>  
[In millions; revised estimates]

Program	1934-35	1939-40	1944-45	1949-50	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Total expenditures								
Total.....	\$6,720.3	\$8,947.5	\$8,864.2	\$23,012.6	\$32,136.1	\$34,614.6	\$37,966.6	\$43,798.2
Social insurance.....	383.7	1,214.9	1,363.5	4,764.7	9,879.6	10,639.8	12,461.8	15,975.1
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.....	28.1	28.1	266.8	784.1	4,436.3	5,485.2	6,665.9	8,221.1
Railroad retirement.....	116.8	116.8	144.9	304.4	575.6	603.2	676.8	728.2
Public employee retirement <sup>2</sup> .....	210.0	254.5	382.8	749.4	1,379.5	1,577.2	1,785.2	2,032.2
Unemployment insurance and employment service <sup>3</sup> .....	551.7	551.7	161.8	2,061.8	2,113.9	1,621.2	1,841.6	3,312.4
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	18.9	18.9	4.3	119.6	158.7	59.7	88.1	176.0
Railroad temporary disability insurance.....				31.1	54.2	52.7	52.0	54.6
State temporary disability insurance, total.....			5.1	2.5	218.8	232.9	268.2	302.9
Hospital and medical benefits <sup>4</sup> .....				20.6	22.7	22.7	25.8	31.9
Workmen's compensation, total.....	173.7	244.9	398.0	628.0	942.5	1,007.7	1,083.8	1,147.7
Hospitalization and medical benefits <sup>4</sup> .....	66.0	90.0	122.0	193.0	315.0	335.0	355.0	370.0
Public aid.....	2,997.6	3,598.1	1,029.7	2,494.8	3,001.6	3,113.1	3,306.8	3,613.4
Public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	623.9	1,123.7	1,028.0	2,488.8	2,939.6	3,022.1	3,228.9	3,537.5
Other <sup>7</sup> .....	2,373.7	2,474.4	1.7	6.0	61.9	91.0	77.9	75.9
Health and medical programs <sup>8</sup> .....	543.7	697.2	1,936.9	2,389.5	2,925.6	3,056.9	3,433.4	3,781.5
Hospital and medical care.....	378.0	460.0	1,585.7	1,506.0	2,052.1	2,125.8	2,261.0	2,552.8
Civilian programs.....	339.0	415.0	485.7	1,174.0	1,449.5	1,577.8	1,707.0	1,881.5
Defense Department and Medicare.....	39.0	45.0	1,100.0	332.0	602.6	548.0	554.0	671.3
Maternal and child health services <sup>9</sup> .....	6.7	13.7	61.9	29.7	93.4	104.8	113.8	122.7
Medical research <sup>10</sup> .....		3.0	15.0	51.3	99.8	109.4	172.9	227.5
Other public health activities <sup>11</sup> .....	124.0	179.5	222.8	373.7	327.0	382.8	444.5	386.6
Medical-facilities construction.....	35.0	41.0	51.5	428.8	353.3	334.1	441.2	491.9
Defense Department.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	25.8	83.4	66.2
Other.....	35.0	41.0	51.5	428.8	344.4	308.3	357.8	425.7
Other welfare services.....	113.3	109.9	196.7	401.6	580.4	699.0	783.4	908.9
Vocational rehabilitation, total.....	2.2	4.1	10.2	30.0	41.4	55.7	65.6	80.1
Medical rehabilitation <sup>4</sup> .....	2	4	1.4	7.4	9.2	11.0	12.7	14.9
Institutional and other care <sup>12</sup> .....	111.1	65.0	67.5	107.9	165.4	204.3	195.2	327.4
School lunch <sup>13</sup> .....	(17)	(17)	47.4	158.7	238.4	293.2	362.7	324.9
Child welfare <sup>14</sup> .....		40.8	71.6	105.0	135.2	145.8	159.9	176.5
Veterans' programs <sup>15</sup> .....	449.8	535.0	914.2	6,525.4	4,369.3	4,618.9	4,691.3	5,006.5
Pensions and compensation.....	390.2	447.8	755.9	2,092.8	2,712.3	2,826.0	2,906.5	3,147.7
Readjustment allowances.....			24.1	148.3				
Health and medical services.....	58.9	86.2	114.5	742.0	761.1	757.2	779.8	837.4
Hospital and medical care.....	56.0	72.0	96.3	582.2	722.0	723.5	732.9	794.1
Hospital construction.....	2.9	14.1	16.2	156.2	33.0	27.2	36.8	33.3
Medical research.....		.1	2.0	3.7	6.1	6.5	10.1	10.0
Education.....		9.7	9.7	2,689.1	699.9	803.5	811.0	731.2
Welfare and other.....	.7	1.0	10.0	853.1	196.0	232.2	194.0	290.2
Education.....	2,232.2	2,788.2	3,412.2	7,324.6	11,291.0	12,376.3	13,170.3	14,378.7
Elementary and secondary, total.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	10,044.3	11,007.1	11,644.4	12,969.6
Construction.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	2,368.6	2,591.5	2,808.9	3,094.2
Higher education and other, total.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	1,246.7	1,369.2	1,525.9	1,409.2
Construction.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	312.1	345.5	381.6	360.2
Public housing <sup>16</sup> .....		4.2	11.0	12.0	88.6	110.6	119.6	134.1
From Federal funds								
Total.....	\$3,016.5	\$3,292.1	\$3,510.1	\$10,070.5	\$13,908.8	\$15,366.1	\$17,296.9	\$19,781.8
Social insurance.....	98.7	350.1	704.5	1,911.3	6,428.9	7,527.7	8,917.8	10,864.6
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.....	28.1	28.1	266.8	784.1	4,436.3	5,485.2	6,665.9	8,221.1
Railroad retirement.....	116.8	116.8	144.9	304.4	575.6	603.2	676.8	728.2
Public employee retirement <sup>2</sup> .....	90.0	107.5	184.8	433.4	799.5	935.2	1,039.2	1,185.2
Unemployment insurance and employment service <sup>3</sup> .....	55.5	90.5	213.6	213.6	354.1	338.8	337.1	436.9
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	13.9	4.3	119.6	158.7	59.7	59.7	88.1	176.0
Railroad temporary disability insurance.....				31.1	54.2	52.7	52.0	54.6
Workmen's compensation, total.....	8.7	13.0	13.2	25.1	50.5	53.1	58.5	62.6
Hospitalization and medical benefits <sup>4</sup> .....	3.8	5.3	4.8	5.2	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.9
Public aid.....	2,373.7	2,244.2	419.3	1,101.8	1,502.8	1,553.8	1,688.3	1,833.0
Public assistance <sup>5</sup> .....	279.4	417.6	1,095.8	1,095.8	1,440.8	1,462.8	1,610.3	1,757.1
Other <sup>7</sup> .....	2,373.7	1,964.8	1.7	6.0	61.9	91.0	77.9	75.9
Health and medical programs <sup>8</sup> .....	60.0	99.2	1,241.9	706.4	976.6	991.9	1,192.6	1,324.3
Hospital and medical care.....	48.0	50.0	1,115.7	383.0	673.1	630.8	643.0	762.8
Civilian programs.....	9.0	5.0	15.7	51.0	70.5	82.8	89.0	91.5
Defense Department and Medicare.....	39.0	45.0	1,100.0	332.0	602.6	548.0	554.0	671.3
Maternal and child health services <sup>9</sup> .....	7.7	55.1	20.0	24.2	28.3	31.6	33.5	33.5
Medical research <sup>10</sup> .....		3.0	15.0	51.3	99.8	109.4	172.9	214.5
Other public health activities <sup>11</sup> .....	12.0	37.5	54.6	125.3	86.2	127.3	170.9	96.6
Medical-facilities construction.....		1.0	1.5	126.8	93.3	96.1	174.2	216.9
Defense Department.....		(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	25.8	83.4	66.2
Other.....		1.0	1.5	126.8	84.4	70.3	90.8	150.7
Other welfare services.....	2.1	9.7	87.0	166.7	244.4	320.5	374.5	346.1
Vocational rehabilitation, total.....	1.0	2.0	7.5	21.0	26.4	35.2	42.0	51.4
Medical rehabilitation <sup>4</sup> .....	.1	.2	.7	3.7	5.7	6.8	7.9	9.3
Institutional and other care <sup>12</sup> .....	1.1	6.1	16.0	21.7	41.4	50.3	33.2	43.4
School lunch <sup>13</sup> .....		(17)	47.4	119.7	169.4	227.7	291.0	241.3
Child welfare <sup>14</sup> .....		1.6	16.1	4.3	7.2	7.3	8.3	10.0
Veterans' programs <sup>15</sup> .....	449.8	535.0	914.2	6,063.4	4,307.7	4,529.7	4,652.0	4,885.1
Pensions and compensation.....	390.2	447.8	755.9	2,092.8	2,712.3	2,826.0	2,906.5	3,147.7
Readjustment allowances.....			24.1	148.3				
Health and medical services.....	58.9	86.2	114.5	742.0	761.1	757.2	779.8	837.4
Hospital and medical care.....	56.0	72.0	96.3	582.2	722.0	723.5	732.9	794.1
Hospital construction.....	2.9	14.1	16.2	156.2	33.0	27.2	36.8	33.3
Medical research.....		.1	2.0	3.7	6.1	6.5	10.1	10.0
Education.....		9.7	9.7	2,689.1	699.9	803.5	811.0	731.2
Welfare and other.....	.7	1.0	10.0	881.1	134.4	143.0	154.7	168.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Social welfare expenditures under public programs, selected fiscal years 1934-35 through 1957-58<sup>1</sup>—Continued  
[In millions; revised estimates]

Program	1934-35	1939-40	1944-45	1949-50	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
From Federal funds—Continued								
Education.....	32.2	49.7	132.2	108.9	374.4	351.6	371.1	418.3
Elementary and secondary, total.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	316.3	290.6	297.3	321.3
Construction.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	139.3	102.6	83.9	89.1
Higher education and other, total.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	58.1	61.0	73.8	97.1
Construction.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	5.4	4.7	3.3	3.4
Public housing <sup>18</sup> .....		4.2	11.0	12.0	74.0	90.9	100.6	110.4
From State and local funds								
Total.....	\$3,703.8	\$5,654.3	\$5,354.3	\$13,842.1	\$18,227.4	\$19,248.3	\$20,669.7	\$24,016.5
Social insurance.....	285.0	864.8	659.2	2,853.4	3,435.7	3,112.0	3,544.0	5,110.5
Public employee retirement <sup>2</sup> .....	120.0	147.0	198.0	310.0	580.0	642.0	746.0	847.0
Unemployment insurance and employment service.....		485.9	71.3	1,868.2	1,759.9	1,282.5	1,504.5	2,875.5
State temporary disability insurance, total.....			5.1	72.3	218.8	232.9	288.2	302.9
Hospital and medical benefits <sup>3</sup> .....				2.5	20.6	22.7	25.8	39.9
Workmen's compensation, total <sup>4</sup> .....	165.0	231.9	384.8	602.9	892.1	954.7	1,025.3	1,085.1
Hospitalization and medical benefits <sup>5</sup> .....	62.2	84.7	117.2	187.8	308.1	328.2	347.7	362.1
Public aid.....	623.9	1,352.8	610.4	1,393.0	1,498.8	1,559.3	1,618.5	1,780.5
Public assistance <sup>6</sup> .....	623.9	843.2	610.4	1,393.0	1,498.8	1,559.3	1,618.5	1,780.5
Other <sup>7</sup> .....		509.6						
Health and medical programs <sup>8</sup> .....	483.7	598.0	695.0	1,683.1	1,949.1	2,065.0	2,240.8	2,457.2
Hospital and medical care.....	330.0	410.0	470.0	1,123.0	1,379.0	1,495.0	1,618.0	1,790.0
Maternal and child health services <sup>9</sup> .....	6.7	6.0	6.8	9.7	69.3	76.5	82.2	89.2
Medical research.....				(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	13.0
Other public health activities <sup>11</sup> .....	112.0	142.0	168.2	248.4	240.8	255.5	273.6	290.0
Medical facilities construction.....	35.0	40.0	50.0	302.0	260.0	238.0	267.0	275.0
Other welfare services.....	111.2	100.2	109.7	234.9	336.0	378.4	408.9	562.8
Vocational rehabilitation, total.....	1.2	2.1	2.7	9.0	15.0	20.5	23.6	28.7
Medical rehabilitation <sup>12</sup> .....	.1	.2	.7	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.8	5.6
Institutional and other care <sup>13</sup> .....	110.0	58.9	51.5	86.2	124.0	154.0	162.0	284.0
School lunch <sup>14</sup> .....	(17)	(17)	(17)	39.0	69.0	65.4	71.7	83.6
Child welfare <sup>15</sup> .....		39.2	55.5	100.7	128.0	138.5	151.6	166.5
Veterans' programs <sup>16</sup> .....				462.0	61.6	89.2	39.3	121.4
Education.....	2,000.0	2,738.5	3,280.0	7,215.7	10,916.6	12,024.7	12,799.2	13,960.4
Elementary and secondary, total.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	9,728.0	10,716.5	11,347.1	12,648.3
Construction.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	2,229.3	2,488.9	2,725.0	3,005.1
Higher education and other, total.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	1,188.6	1,308.2	1,452.1	1,312.1
Construction.....	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	306.7	340.8	378.3	356.8
Public housing <sup>18</sup> .....					14.6	19.7	19.0	23.7

<sup>1</sup> Data represent expenditures from public funds (general and special) and trust accounts, and other expenditures under public law; exclude transfers to such accounts and loans; include capital outlay for hospitals, public elementary and secondary schools, and publicly controlled higher education; include administrative expenditures. Fiscal years ended June 30 for Federal Government, most States, and some localities; for other States and localities fiscal years cover various 12-month periods ended in the specified year. Data for workmen's compensation relate to continental United States only; for other programs, data include some payments and expenditures outside continental United States. (State temporary disability insurance programs operate in 4 States only.)

<sup>2</sup> Excludes refunds of employee contributions to those leaving service. Federal expenditures include retirement pay of military personnel.

<sup>3</sup> Includes unemployment compensation for veterans under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and for Federal employees.

<sup>4</sup> Included in total shown directly above; excludes administrative expenditures, not available separately but included for entire program in preceding line.

<sup>5</sup> State expenditures represent benefits paid under State law by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers and estimated costs of State administration.

<sup>6</sup> Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and, from State and local funds, general assistance. For 1939-40, total includes \$1 million in administrative costs and Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds for which distribution by source of funds is not available.

<sup>7</sup> Work program earnings, other emergency aid programs, and value of surplus food distributed to needy persons.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes expenditures for domiciliary care (in institutions other than mental or tuberculosis) included under institutional care; excludes health and medical services provided in connection with veterans' programs, public education, public assistance, workmen's compensation, State temporary disability insurance, and vocational rehabilitation (included in total expenditures shown for those programs); also excludes direct expenditures for international health activities and

certain subordinate medical program expenditures, such as those of the Federal Aviation Agency, Bureau of Narcotics, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, and U.S. Civil Service Commission.

<sup>9</sup> Expenditures for the crippled children's services and maternal and child health services programs.

<sup>10</sup> Medical research expenditures of the U.S. Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, and Department of Defense.

<sup>11</sup> Excludes expenditures for water supply, sanitation services, and sewage disposal but includes regulatory and administrative expenditures in connection with these activities; also includes expenditures for medical equipment and supplies in civil defense.

<sup>12</sup> Includes expenditures for homes for adults (other than those for veterans) and for dependent or neglected children, and value of surplus food for non-profit institutions.

<sup>13</sup> Federal expenditures represent cash apportionment, value of commodities purchased and distributed under the National School Lunch Act, value of surplus commodities distributed under other agricultural programs, and, beginning 1954-55, special school milk program. Nongovernmental funds are also available for this program from private organizations and from payments by parents (in 1957-58 parents' payments totaled \$453.0 million).

<sup>14</sup> State and local expenditures exclude expenditures of courts and public institutions serving children, public day-care centers, and appropriations made directly by legislatures to voluntary agencies or institutions.

<sup>15</sup> Federal expenditures exclude bonus payments, appropriations to Government life insurance trust fund, and accounts of several small revolving funds. Burial awards included with pensions and compensation. Vocational rehabilitation, specially adapted homes and automobiles for disabled veterans, counseling, beneficiaries' travel, loan guarantees, and domiciliary care classified as "welfare and other." State and local data represent State expenditures for bonus and other payments and services for veterans; local data not available.

<sup>16</sup> Federal and State subsidies (and administrative costs) for low-cost housing.

<sup>17</sup> Not available.

after World War II primarily because of the educational benefits and readjustment allowances under the GI Bill of Rights that eased the transition back to civilian life for veterans.

The one significant change in the general trend resulting from the inclusion of the expenditures of the

Department of Defense in the revised series is in the amounts spent for health and medical services. Instead of dropping sharply as a percentage of the gross national product in 1944-45, as in the old series, public expenditures for health and medical services now show an increase—from

0.7 percent of the gross national product in 1939-40 to 0.9 percent in 1944-45. The data for the other years shown were relatively little changed by the net effect of adding Defense Department expenditures for medical care and omitting the sanitation costs previously included.



## Geographical Coverage

Most of the program data for this series have from the beginning included payments and expenditures made in Alaska and Hawaii. Program operations in the 50 States of the United States are reflected in the data for all the programs listed in table 1 except State workmen's compensation, State and local public employee retirement systems, State temporary disability insurance, and State and local expenditures for institutional care. Neither Alaska nor Hawaii have temporary disability insurance programs. The Division of Program Research is currently attempting to expand its workmen's compensation and public employee retirement benefit estimates to include data for Alaska and Hawaii. The estimates of expenditures for institutional care will be revised to include these States as soon as the necessary data from the Bureau of the Census become available.

The programs under the Social Security Act, and most of the other programs included in this series, now extend also to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Federal grants for public assistance and the maternal and child health and child welfare service programs were extended to Guam as a result of the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits are paid to persons who have had the required amount of earnings under the program and meet other qualifying conditions, whether or not they are liv-

ing in the United States. In June 1958, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits were being paid at an annual rate of \$49 million to 73,000 beneficiaries living in other countries. Veterans' benefits also are paid to a considerable number of veterans or their survivors outside the United States, many of them in the Philippines. Part of the Defense Department expenditures for education and for health and medical services are made outside the country.

In relating social welfare expenditures to the gross national product, no adjustment has been made for the fact that the national income accounts have not included income originating in the United States Territories except the wages and salaries of Federal civilian and military employees. (They do not reflect, for example, either social insurance contributions or benefit payments in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico). The amounts of social welfare expenditures in these jurisdictions are so small in relation to the gross national product that their omission does not change the percentages shown in table 2.

## Social Welfare Expenditures Per Capita

A part of the growth in social welfare expenditures in the United States, as in other countries, has resulted from the growth in the population. The influence of this factor can be seen when total expenditures are translated into expenditures per capita. Thus, while the absolute

Table 2.—Social welfare expenditures as percent of gross national product, selected fiscal years 1889-90 through 1957-58

[Revised estimates]

Fiscal years	Gross national product (in billions)	Social welfare expenditures as percent of gross national product						
		Total	Social insurance	Public aid	Health and medical services	Other welfare	Veterans' programs	Education
1889-90.....	\$13.0	2.4	(1)	2 0.3	0.1	(2)	0.9	1.1
1912-13.....	39.9	2.5	(1)	2 3	.4	(2)	.5	1.3
1928-29.....	101.6	4.2	0.3	2 5	.5	(2)	.5	2.4
1934-35.....	68.7	9.8	.6	4.4	.8	0.2	.7	3.2
1939-40.....	95.9	9.3	1.3	3.8	.7	.1	.6	2.9
1944-45.....	212.5	4.2	.6	.5	.9	.1	.4	1.6
1949-50.....	264.0	9.1	1.8	.9	.9	.2	2.5	2.8
1954-55.....	377.5	8.5	2.6	.8	.8	.2	1.2	3.0
1955-56.....	409.5	8.4	2.6	.8	.7	.2	1.1	3.0
1956-57.....	432.1	8.8	2.9	.8	.8	.2	1.1	3.0
1957-58.....	435.5	10.1	3.7	.8	.9	.2	1.2	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Other welfare included with public aid.

Table 3.—Capital outlays from public funds for schools and hospitals, fiscal years 1949-50 and 1954-55 through 1957-58

[In millions]

Fiscal year	Total	Schools <sup>1</sup>	Medical facilities	
			Vet-erans'	Other
Total:				
1949-50.....	\$1,599.2	\$1,014.2	\$156.2	\$428.8
1954-55.....	3,067.0	2,680.7	33.0	353.3
1955-56.....	3,298.3	2,937.0	27.2	334.1
1956-57.....	3,538.5	3,190.5	36.8	441.2
1957-58.....	3,979.6	3,454.4	33.3	491.9
From Federal funds:				
1949-50.....	288.9	5.9	156.2	126.8
1954-55.....	271.0	144.7	33.0	93.3
1955-56.....	230.6	107.3	27.2	96.1
1956-57.....	298.2	87.2	36.8	174.2
1957-58.....	342.7	92.5	33.3	216.9
From State and local funds:				
1949-50.....	1,310.3	1,008.3	-----	302.0
1954-55.....	2,796.0	2,536.0	-----	260.0
1955-56.....	3,067.7	2,829.7	-----	238.0
1956-57.....	3,370.3	3,103.3	-----	267.0
1957-58.....	3,636.9	3,361.9	-----	275.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes capital outlays for public elementary and secondary schools and publicly controlled higher education.

amount of social welfare expenditures increased 550 percent from 1934-35 to 1957-58, per capita expenditures increased 373 percent. The population data used in computing these latter figures are the Bureau of the Census estimates of the total population of the continental United States, including the Armed Forces overseas and the civilian population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. For proper comparison, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits and the veterans' benefits paid to persons in foreign countries were omitted in computing the amount of social welfare expenditures per capita shown in table 4.

Price changes have been responsible for a considerable part of the increase in social welfare expenditures during the past two decades. The rise from 1934-35 to 1957-58 in per capita social welfare expenditures expressed in 1958 prices was 125 percent—about one-third as great as the increase in per capita expenditures in actual dollars. This correction for price changes is also crude. It is based on the change in the total consumer price index prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For purposes of a more refined analysis, it might be desirable to use different price indexes for different

**Table 4.—Social welfare expenditures per capita under public programs, actual and 1958 prices, selected fiscal years 1934–35 through 1957–58<sup>1</sup>**

[Revised estimates]

Fiscal years	Per capita social welfare expenditures							Social welfare expenditures in 1958 prices	
	Total	Social insurance	Public aid	Health and medical services	Other welfare services	Veterans' programs	Education	Total (in millions)	Total per capita
1934–35	\$51.69	\$2.95	\$23.07	\$4.19	\$0.87	\$3.43	\$17.18	\$14,139	\$108.82
1939–40	66.17	8.99	26.62	5.16	.81	3.92	20.63	18,286	135.31
1944–45	61.83	9.52	7.19	13.52	1.37	6.34	23.81	14,220	99.25
1949–50	153.17	30.55	16.00	15.33	2.58	41.64	46.99	28,838	184.99
1954–55	188.82	58.04	17.68	17.24	3.42	25.41	66.51	34,210	201.51
1955–56	199.77	61.39	18.02	17.69	4.05	26.37	71.62	36,722	212.52
1956–57	215.40	70.67	18.81	19.53	4.45	26.32	74.92	39,154	222.75
1957–58	244.43	89.13	20.22	21.16	5.09	27.63	80.46	43,681	244.43
Percentage change, 1957–58 from 1934–35:									
Actual expenditures	+373	+2,921	–12	+405	+485	+706	+368	+550	+373
Expenditures in 1958 prices	+125	+1,333	–58	+140	+178	+282	+123	+209	+125

<sup>1</sup> Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and veterans' payments in foreign countries omitted; for actual expenditures including such payments, see table 1. Per capita figures based on total U.S.

population, including Armed Forces overseas, and civilian population of Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. Territories and possessions.

segments of the social welfare expenditure series. Particularly in the past decade, the "price" of health and medical services, for example, has risen more rapidly than the price for all items combined in the consumer price index, and the appropriate correction of expenditures for health and medical services would probably be somewhat larger—and consequently the increase in real value per capita of such expenditures somewhat smaller—than is implied by the figures in table 4. The amounts spent for capital outlays, almost \$4 billion in 1957–58 (table 3), might similarly be adjusted on the basis of a construction price index. The implied price index for construction that is used in the na-

tional income accounts rose about twice as fast from 1935 to 1958 as did the consumer price index.

### ***Social Welfare Expenditures in Relation to All Government Expenditures***

Social welfare expenditures as here defined accounted for a slightly larger proportion of all government expenditures in 1957–58 than in the previous few years. They were taking a smaller portion of total public expenditures than in 1949–50, however, and a markedly smaller portion of expenditures from general revenues. Many separate factors account for this change. Among the more important are the smaller amounts spent for veterans' benefits and the

increased spending for highway construction and other programs outside the social welfare field.

Social insurance expenditures from trust funds accumulated through earmarked taxes or contributions are becoming a significantly larger proportion of all government expenditures. Such trust fund expenditures (for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, railroad retirement insurance, and that portion of civil-service retirement benefits covered by employee contributions) represented 3 percent of all Federal expenditures in 1949–50 and 12 percent in 1957–58. Similar State and local expenditures (for State unemployment insurance benefits, State workmen's compensation and temporary disability insurance benefits from public funds, and that portion of State and local government retirement benefits covered by employee contributions) represented 8 percent of all State and local government expenditures in both 1949–50 and 1957–58. The combined Federal, State, and local trust fund expenditures from earmarked contributions accounted for 4.7 percent of all government expenditures in 1949–50 and 10.5 percent in 1957–58.

During this period, total Federal expenditures increased from \$41.3 billion to \$80.5 billion, and total State and local expenditures from \$20.8 billion to \$39.7 billion. These figures differ from those shown in some other sources, because benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs are here regarded as State and local expenditures. They appear in the Federal budget and the na-

**Table 5.—Social welfare expenditures<sup>1</sup> in relation to government expenditures for all purposes, selected fiscal years 1934–35 through 1957–58**

Item	1934–35	1939–40	1944–45	1949–50	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58
All social welfare expenditures:								
Total, as percent of total government expenditures	51.0	48.6	8.2	37.8	31.7	32.5	32.5	35.6
Federal, as percent of total Federal Government expenditures	47.9	36.1	3.6	24.4	20.2	21.5	22.0	24.6
State and local, as percent of total State and local government expenditures <sup>2</sup>	54.0	61.2	62.6	64.3	57.8	56.6	55.4	58.0
Social welfare expenditures from general revenue:								
Total, as percent of total government expenditures from general revenue	50.4	46.2	7.7	34.1	25.8	26.7	26.3	28.0
Federal, as percent of total Federal Government expenditures from general revenue:								
All programs	47.7	35.1	3.3	22.3	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.9
Veterans' programs	7.2	6.0	1.0	15.1	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.9
State and local, as percent of total State and local expenditures from general revenue:								
All programs	53.1	58.0	62.5	58.8	54.0	54.0	52.5	53.6
Education	33.5	32.6	42.6	37.9	38.8	39.2	38.2	38.5

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures from general revenues and from social insurance trust funds; that part of workmen's compensation and temporary disability insurance payments made through private carriers was omitted in computing percentages.

<sup>2</sup> Includes expenditures from State accounts in the unemployment trust fund.  
<sup>3</sup> Excludes Federal grants-in-aid.

tional income accounts as Federal expenditures, in the form of withdrawals from the unemployment insurance trust fund managed by the U. S. Treasury, into which State unemployment insurance collections must be deposited. Since the States determine the amount of unemployment insurance benefits and taxes, it appears more realistic from the program point of view and for many types of fiscal analysis to recognize these amounts as State revenues and expenditures.

Because of the way they are derived, the estimates of government expenditures for all purposes, used in computing the ratios in table 5, have the same geographical coverage as the estimates for welfare expenditure in the case of social insurance trust funds and Federal expenditures. The data on total State-local expenditures from general revenues do not (and cannot at this time) include figures for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. Again, the resulting distortion in the general picture is very small.

### Total Expenditures for Health and Medical Care

The basic grouping of items used in this series centers around statutory programs. This grouping obscures the trends in public expenditures for certain types of services, particularly health and medical services. When account is taken not only of health and medical programs but of expenditures for health and medical care under other programs, total public expenditures for medical care were \$5.4 billion in 1957-58.

Estimates of both public and private expenditures for health and medical care have been carried back to 1928-29 (table 6), using the basic concepts and methodology developed for the 1956-57 analysis and discussed in the October 1958 issue of the BULLETIN. The proportion of the gross national product used for health and medical services and for medical-facilities construction was almost 50 percent larger in 1957-58 than in 1928-29. During this period, the real value of the gross national

product (corrected for price changes) more than doubled. There has clearly been a significant stepping-up in the provision of medical care services. In large part these advances are a result of the scientific revolution in medical knowledge and techniques that has occurred in this period and in part a result of changes in medical organization and medical programs.

Since 1929, public expenditures have increased from 14 percent to 24 percent of total expenditures for health and medical care. If expenditures for medical-facilities construction, medical research, and general public health activities and the expenses of operating prepayment plans or philanthropic agencies providing health services are omitted, the remaining health expenditures represent essentially expenditures for personal health care. Public funds accounted for 10 percent of personal health care in 1928-29 and 21 percent in 1957-58. Health insurance benefits, almost nonexistent in 1928-29, covered 18 percent of personal health

Table 6.—Private and public expenditures for health and medical care, selected fiscal years 1928-29 through 1957-58

[In millions]									
Type of expenditures	1928-29	1934-35	1939-40	1944-45	1949-50	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Total.....	\$3,625.0	\$3,258.7	\$3,914.7	\$7,533.1	\$12,407.1	\$17,764.7	\$19,220.6	\$21,057.3	\$22,737.7
Private expenditures.....	3,112.0	2,580.0	3,023.0	5,335.0	9,042.0	13,455.0	14,711.0	16,082.0	17,294.0
Health and medical services.....	3,010.0	2,570.0	2,992.0	5,305.0	8,827.0	13,130.0	14,399.0	15,693.0	16,785.0
Direct payments.....	2,900.0	2,500.0	2,900.0	4,875.0	7,125.0	9,388.0	10,176.0	10,937.0	11,555.0
Insurance benefits.....					878.0	2,357.0	2,776.0	3,245.0	3,675.0
Expenses for prepayment.....					274.0	595.0	611.0	639.0	645.0
Industrial in-plant services.....	30.0	30.0	40.0	90.0	150.0	210.0	221.0	232.0	245.0
Philanthropy.....	80.0	40.0	52.0	340.0	400.0	580.0	615.0	640.0	665.0
Medical-facilities construction.....	102.0	10.0	31.0	30.0	215.0	325.0	312.0	389.0	509.0
Public expenditures.....	513.0	678.8	891.7	2,198.1	3,365.1	4,309.7	4,509.6	4,975.3	5,443.7
Health and medical services.....	414.0	640.8	836.6	2,130.4	2,780.1	3,923.4	4,148.3	4,497.3	4,918.5
General medical and hospital care.....	215.0	339.0	415.0	485.7	1,174.0	1,449.5	1,577.8	1,707.0	1,881.5
Defense Department facilities.....	30.0	39.0	45.0	1,100.0	332.0	602.6	548.0	529.3	584.7
Medicare.....								24.7	86.6
Veterans' hospital and medical care.....	30.0	56.0	72.0	96.3	582.2	722.0	723.5	732.9	794.1
Public assistance (vendor medical payments).....						211.9	252.6	287.6	320.2
Workmen's compensation (medical benefits).....	25.0	66.0	90.0	122.0	193.0	315.0	335.0	355.0	370.0
Temporary disability insurance (medical benefits).....					2.5	20.6	22.7	25.8	31.9
Medical vocational rehabilitation.....		.2	.4	1.4	7.4	9.2	11.0	12.7	14.9
Maternal and child health services.....	5.0	6.7	13.7	61.9	29.7	93.4	104.8	113.8	122.7
School health (educational agencies).....	9.0	9.9	17.9	23.3	30.6	66.3	74.2	81.0	87.8
Medical research <sup>1</sup> .....			3.1	17.0	55.0	105.9	115.9	183.0	237.5
Other public health activities.....	100.0	124.0	179.5	222.8	373.7	327.0	382.8	444.5	386.6
Medical-facilities construction.....	99.0	37.9	55.1	67.7	585.0	386.3	361.3	478.0	525.2
Veterans Administration.....	4.0	2.9	14.1	16.2	156.2	33.0	27.2	36.8	33.3
Defense Department.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	8.9	25.8	83.4	66.2
Other.....	95.0	35.0	41.0	51.5	428.8	344.4	308.3	357.8	425.7
Total expenditures as percent of gross national product.....	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.2
Total expenditures other than Defense Department as percent of gross national product.....	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1
Public expenditures as percent of total.....	14.2	20.8	22.8	29.2	27.1	24.3	23.5	23.6	23.9
Percent of personal health care expenditures <sup>4</sup> from:									
Private expenditures.....	90.5	83.2	82.0	73.4	78.2	78.0	78.9	79.4	78.8
Insurance benefits.....					8.1	14.8	16.1	17.3	18.1
Public expenditures.....	9.5	16.8	18.0	26.6	21.8	22.0	21.1	20.6	21.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes any insurance benefits and expenses for prepayment.

<sup>2</sup> Includes medical research carried on by the Veterans Administration.

<sup>3</sup> Included with other medical-facilities construction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes items shown under "health and medical services" (except "expenses

for prepayment") and one-fourth of the amount shown under "philanthropy" for private expenditures and those shown under "medical research" and "other public health activities" for public expenditures.



care by 1957-58. Direct payments by consumers met 57 percent of such costs and industrial in-plant services and philanthropy about 4 percent in the latter year.

### Comparative Levels of Welfare Spending

All modern industrial economies have developed a wide range of social security and welfare services. Social insurance or closely related programs are found in all developed countries and in many countries newly moving into the cash and technological economy. Most modern governments have also undertaken to provide a variety of public social services that cannot otherwise be made universally or widely available. The relative emphasis on one or another type of program and the priority given to different social needs have varied from one country to another and over time within any given country, depending on the stage of economic development, the relative wealth of the country, and a variety of cultural and political factors.

International comparisons of welfare expenditures are tempting but difficult. Differences in concepts and terminology as well as differences in accounting and methods of statistical reporting or estimating create many pitfalls. The United Nations and some of its specialized agencies, notably the International Labor Organization, are developing comparative data for various segments of social welfare expenditures. There have been few attempts, however, at broad comparisons.

Last year the *London Times* published a series of articles dealing with trends in welfare expenditures in Great Britain, one of which attempted a comparison with the United States, using as a basis the social welfare expenditure estimates for 1956-57 presented in the *SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN*.

For this purpose, the data were slightly regrouped. Military and Defense Department expenditures were omitted; capital outlays were separated from current outlays and, within the latter, cash transfer payments from public expenditures for goods and services. To effect this

Table 7.—*Social welfare expenditures (civilian programs) in relation to the gross national product: Great Britain, 1957, and the United States, fiscal years 1956-57 and 1957-58*

Type of expenditure	Great Britain, 1957	United States	
		1956-57	1957-58
Total.....	15.0	8.4	9.6
Public current outlay, total....	12.9	7.6	8.7
Social security cash payments:			
Social insurance.....	3.4	2.6	3.3
Public assistance.....	.6	.6	.7
Veterans' pensions.....	.4	.7	.7
Family allowances.....	.6		
Public services:			
Health.....	3.2	.9	1.0
Education <sup>1</sup> .....	3.2	2.5	2.7
Housing subsidies.....	.6		
Other welfare services.....	.9	.3	.3
Public capital outlay, total.....	2.1	.9	.9
Health.....	.1	.1	.1
Education.....	.6	.7	.8
Housing.....	1.4	.03	.03

<sup>1</sup> Includes veterans' education.

Source: Data for Great Britain from the *London Times*, Dec. 3, 1958; for the United States, from table 1 of this article (see text below for explanation of regrouping of data).

second separation, vendor payments for medical care were classified as health expenditures, and administrative costs of the social insurance, public assistance, and veterans' pension programs were grouped with other welfare services.<sup>1</sup> A similar regrouping of the data for 1957-58 is shown in table 7, together with the United States estimates for 1956-57 and the United Kingdom data for the calendar year 1957.

In comparing the portion of the total national output used for social welfare programs in the two countries, it should be remembered that the total output per capita of the United States is considerably larger than that of the United Kingdom. Nevertheless the percentage figures indicate in a general way the relative size of what the *London Times* article called the "Social Slice of National Cake" in the two countries.

The most striking differences are in the extent of the public outlay on health and on housing construction. Family allowances add to the social security cash payments in Great Britain, and veterans' pensions are

relatively much larger in the United States than in Great Britain. The British social insurance program is much more comprehensive in its coverage than that of the United States. On the other hand, the flat benefits have resulted in a lower level of income maintenance than the wage-related benefits paid in the United States.

It would be interesting to compare the total expenditures from private and public funds in the two countries for pensions and other cash benefits, or for health and education. Though precise data are not readily available, some broad generalizations can be made. Private pension plans have been extensively developed in Great Britain, and in some respects have been relatively more important than in the United States, because up until now they have provided the only wage-related payments.<sup>2</sup> The proportion of the national output used for health and medical care is almost certainly larger in the United States (5 percent in 1957-58) than in Great Britain, where public expenditures (3.3 percent in 1957) account for more than 90 percent of the total. Roughly four-fifths of total expenditures for education in the United States are made from public funds. In Great Britain, the proportion from public funds is slightly higher.<sup>3</sup> The share of the national product now used for education would therefore appear to be very similar in the two countries.

In both Great Britain and the United States productivity has increased substantially since the end of World War II, as well as over a longer period. If these trends continue or are accelerated—as is entirely possible—both countries will have a larger cake to slice a decade from now. Some of the most important questions of social policy facing all countries with high and increasing levels of output relate to the share of those increases that should be used for social welfare purposes.

<sup>2</sup> For a description of the new British program, see "New Graduated Retirement Benefits in Great Britain," *Social Security Bulletin*, September 1959.

<sup>3</sup> John Vaizey, *The Costs of Education*, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, 1958.

# Characteristics of Aged Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries Who Receive Public Assistance

by SUE OSSMAN\*

**T**HREE out of every 4 persons aged 65 and over in the United States receive either old-age and survivors insurance benefits or old-age assistance payments, or both. For this reason the socio-economic characteristics of aged insurance beneficiaries and assistance recipients under these social security programs have an important bearing on planning for the security of the aged. Findings of the national sample survey of beneficiaries conducted by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in the fall of 1957 were therefore analyzed to determine how the beneficiary who receives public assistance to supplement his benefits resembles other beneficiaries and other assistance recipients. A comparison of this kind should furnish a partial answer to the two questions often asked about this group. Are they more like other insurance beneficiaries, or are they indistinguishable in most respects from the other assistance recipients? Do they come on the assistance rolls primarily because of medical care needs, primarily because their insurance benefit plus other income is inadequate to meet their maintenance needs, or because of a combination of reasons?

## Summary of Findings

Aged persons receiving both old-age and survivors insurance benefits and old-age assistance payments number more than 650,000 and constitute more than a fourth of all old-age assistance recipients. They resemble, according to the 1957 survey of beneficiaries, all aged insurance beneficiaries more closely than they resemble all aged assistance recipients in several significant respects. As shown in the chart, they are younger, on the average, than assistance recipients; they are more likely

to be men, to live in cities, and to have their own households; but they are less likely to live in the home of a relative.

On the other hand, like all old-age assistance recipients, the beneficiary-recipients differ from other aged beneficiaries with respect to race, the proportion living in institutions, and the extent of homeownership. More of the beneficiary-recipients than of all aged beneficiaries are nonwhite, more reside in institutions, but fewer are homeowners. They also differ from other beneficiaries in that they are more likely to be in poor health and thus more likely to incur high medical costs and to have a higher incidence of hospitalization within a year.

The benefits of beneficiary-recipients are, as would be expected, lower than those for all aged beneficiaries—about 40 percent lower, on the average; a considerable number get no more than the minimum. In

addition, beneficiaries who also receive public assistance are less likely to have income from sources other than their benefits, such as income from earnings or assets or contributions from relatives. It is only when the amount of the assistance payment is added to their benefits and whatever other income they may have that the total income per beneficiary-recipient approaches the average for all aged beneficiaries. In other words, it is clear that, were it not for public assistance supplementation, a substantial proportion of the beneficiary-recipients would have incomes that would be meager or inadequate for their subsistence.

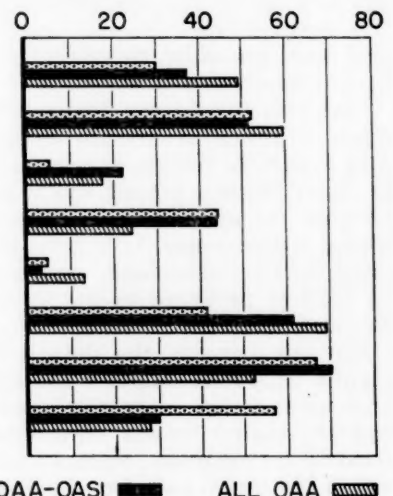
## Sources of Data

The 1957 survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries covered a cross-section sample of the major types of aged beneficiaries (98 percent of all beneficiaries with benefits in current-payment status

Comparison of selected characteristics of all aged OASI beneficiaries, [beneficiary-recipients, and all OAA recipients, 1957\*

PERCENTAGE:

75 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER . . . . .  
WOMEN . . . . .  
NONWHITE . . . . .  
IN CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE . . . . .  
ON FARMS . . . . .  
NONMARRIED<sup>1</sup> . . . . .  
LIVING ALONE OR WITH SPOUSE ONLY . . . . .  
HOME OWNERS . . . . .



ALL OASI

OAA-OASI

ALL OAA

\* Data on aged beneficiaries and beneficiary-recipients from the 1957 beneficiary survey, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; data on old-age assistance recipients based on a study made by

the Bureau of Public Assistance in early 1953.

<sup>1</sup> Widowed, separated, divorced, or never married during the year.

in December 1956) and young widowed mothers with entitled minor children.<sup>1</sup> Because the sample design excluded beneficiaries who had not received at least one benefit before October 1956, the survey includes no disability insurance beneficiaries and no women aged 62-64 except newly eligible wives of beneficiaries already on the rolls.

The sample was drawn from 70 sampling areas that were selected in such a way as to produce a national probability sample when combined. It is a cross section of beneficiaries who became entitled to benefits from 1940 through September 1956 and represents different races, cultures, and types of communities in the United States. The data were obtained in personal interviews in the homes of the beneficiaries.

Nine percent of all aged beneficiaries included in the survey received public assistance some time during the survey year. The "survey year" was a period of 12 consecutive months ending with the month before the interview. Since virtually all (more than 98 percent) of the beneficiaries whose benefits were supplemented by public assistance payments received old-age assistance and almost all (about 92 percent) received assistance payments throughout the full survey year, all the assistance recipients shown in the beneficiary survey were included in this analysis. They are hereafter referred to as "beneficiary-recipients" or "beneficiaries who also received old-age assistance."

Because eligibility for public assistance is determined on an individual basis and not on a family basis, data from the 1957 national beneficiary survey were not tabulated and analyzed in this report in the same manner as in earlier reports.<sup>2</sup> The beneficiary-recipients are treated as individuals throughout. The total group of aged beneficiaries in the sample, for the purpose of this analysis, included all nonmarried beneficiaries—that is, those widowed, separated, divorced, or never

married during the survey year—and all married beneficiaries and their entitled spouses. Spouses who were not entitled to benefits at the end of the survey year were excluded. This procedure—consideration of each beneficiary as an individual—was followed whenever separate information was available for the beneficiary and the spouse—that is, data on age, sex, income from earnings, indication of health handicaps, health status, total medical costs, and total hospital costs. Race, marital status, place of residence, size of community, and living arrangements are generally the same for both spouses, and these data were also analyzed for all beneficiaries on an individual basis.

When separate information concerning the spouse was not available, the entire group of beneficiaries was considered in two classes—(1) the nonmarried beneficiaries and (2) the beneficiary couples. The "beneficiary couples" included both entitled and nonentitled spouses, and the data on income obtained for a couple represented the combined amount for two aged persons (husband and wife). This procedure was used in the analysis of total money income, contributions from relatives outside the household, income from assets, net worth, liquid assets, and means of meeting medical costs.

Information concerning all recipients of old-age assistance was obtained from a study conducted by the Bureau of Public Assistance in cooperation with State public welfare agencies in 1953. Since most of the data on social characteristics obtained in that study are believed to be applicable today, comparison of the social data concerning beneficiary-recipients was made with the data for all aged assistance recipients as well as with data for all aged beneficiaries. No comparisons of income data for beneficiary-recipients with those for all aged assistance recipients were possible.

### Beneficiary-Recipients

#### *Date of Entitlement*

The distribution of beneficiary-recipients by year of first entitlement to old-age and survivors insurance benefits contrasts sharply with that

for all aged beneficiaries. The beneficiary-recipient group was heavily weighted with persons who were first entitled to benefits in 1950 or earlier. Forty-one percent of the group first became entitled to benefits in 1950 or earlier, 45 percent in 1951-54, and only 14 percent in 1955 and 1956.<sup>3</sup> By contrast, only one-fourth of the total beneficiary sample aged 65 and over became first entitled to benefits in 1950 or earlier, 43 percent in 1951-54, and almost a third in 1955 and 1956.

The longer a beneficiary had been entitled, the more likely he was to be receiving supplementary public assistance. Of the beneficiaries first entitled to benefits in 1950 or earlier, more than 15 percent were receiving assistance during the survey year; of those first entitled in 1951-54, slightly less than 10 percent were on the assistance rolls; and of the number first entitled in 1955 and 1956, only 4 percent also received assistance. The differences in these proportions can be attributed to two factors. First, beneficiaries who began to draw benefits in 1950 or earlier were considerably older in 1957 than beneficiaries who received their first benefits after 1950. (The average age at which male workers start drawing old-age benefits is about 68.) It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that more of the beneficiaries who first received benefits in the earlier years of the program had used up their savings and, being too old to work, needed public assistance supplementation. Secondly, retired workers who become entitled now get, on the average, a larger benefit amount than those who retired in 1950 or earlier because their benefits are based on a higher average wage. The average benefit awarded to a retired worker aged 65 or over in the fall of 1957 was more than \$9 higher than the average benefit received by all aged retired workers with benefits in current-payment status.

<sup>3</sup> None of the beneficiaries in the sample were first entitled in 1957 because, to be included in the survey, they had to have been entitled to benefits for a full year and to have received at least one payment before October 1956. A few of the beneficiary couples in the survey did include, however, a spouse who became entitled in 1957.

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin* for April 1959, pages 8-9, for scope of survey.

<sup>2</sup> See the *Bulletin* for August 1958, pages 17-23; December 1958, pages 3-7; January 1959, pages 3-6; and April 1959, pages 3-9.



## Personal Characteristics

**Age, sex, and race.**—Beneficiary-recipients were, on the average, somewhat younger than all old-age assistance recipients but older than the total beneficiary population aged 65 and over (table 1). In the fall of 1957, 37 percent were aged 75 or over, compared with 49 percent of all aged assistance recipients and only 30 percent of all aged beneficiaries. These differences have an important bearing on differences in marital status and living arrangements.

Aged women are, on the average, somewhat older than aged men in the general population aged 65 and over because of differences in mortality rates. For the three groups of aged persons being studied here, however, the situation is reversed, although less markedly for all aged assistance recipients than for all aged insurance beneficiaries. The reversal for the beneficiaries reflects, of course, the gradual aging of persons who became entitled to benefits in the earlier years of the insurance program and the fact that many women who today are in the older age groups never had an opportunity to become beneficiaries. In the total

**Table 1.—Percentage distribution of all aged beneficiaries, beneficiary-recipients, and all old-age assistance recipients, by age and sex, end of survey year, 1957**

Age and sex	Aged beneficiaries	Beneficiary-recipients	OAA recipients
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
65-69.....	33.3	22.0	21.2
70-74.....	36.6	40.8	29.9
75-79.....	20.7	24.6	24.9
80 and over.....	9.3	12.5	24.1
Median age.....	72.5	73.0	74.8
Men, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
65-69.....	29.1	16.7	19.6
70-74.....	36.9	41.2	29.8
75-79.....	23.1	27.5	25.6
80 and over.....	10.9	14.6	25.0
Median age.....	72.8	73.5	75.1
Women, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
65-69.....	37.5	27.0	22.2
70-74.....	36.3	40.4	30.0
75-79.....	18.3	22.0	24.4
80 and over.....	7.8	10.6	23.4
Median age.....	71.7	72.0	74.6

Source: Data on aged beneficiaries and beneficiary-recipients from the 1957 beneficiary survey, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; data on old-age assistance recipients based on a study made by the Bureau of Public Assistance in early 1953.

**Table 2.—Percentage distribution of all aged beneficiaries, beneficiary-recipients, and all old-age assistance recipients, by sex and race, end of survey year, 1957**

Sex and race	Aged beneficiaries	Beneficiary-recipients	OAA recipients
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male.....	47.9	48.5	40.3
Female.....	52.1	51.5	59.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	94.6	77.8	82.6
Nonwhite.....	5.2	22.0	17.4
Unknown.....	.1	.2	.....
White, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male.....	47.5	46.2	40.2
Female.....	52.5	53.8	59.8
Nonwhite, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male.....	54.6	56.0	41.1
Female.....	45.4	44.0	58.9

Source: Data on aged beneficiaries and beneficiary-recipients from the 1957 beneficiary survey, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; data on old-age assistance recipients based on a study made by the Bureau of Public Assistance in early 1953.

assistance group the difference in age between men and women is probably because of the greater incidence of need among women, particularly in the younger age intervals. Widows with no protection under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program have difficulty in finding employment because they have spent almost all their married life as housewives. In any case, employment opportunities begin tapering off at an earlier age for women than for men. Then too, since women, on the average, marry men older than themselves and since dependency among such women frequently results from changes in marital status and family relationships, it is to be expected that more women than men in the lower age groups would be out of the labor force and on the assistance rolls.

Because of their greater longevity, women outnumbered men in all three groups, with the ratio largest among those receiving only old-age assistance and smallest in the beneficiary-recipients group (table 2). As the insurance program matures and as coverage has been extended to practically all jobs, the proportion of women on the beneficiary rolls will increase. More women may be expected to gain eligibility as dependents or to work long enough in cov-

ered employment to be entitled to benefits on the basis of their own earnings when they reach retirement age.

As would be expected, there were proportionately fewer nonwhite persons than white persons in each of the groups. Almost 1 out of every 4 beneficiary-recipients was nonwhite, compared with only 1 out of every 20 in the total aged beneficiary group.

With a relatively high proportion of nonwhite workers in domestic service and in farming—types of employment that gained coverage only in recent years—and with their higher incidence of unemployment, fewer of the nonwhite population than of the white population are entitled to benefits. For the nonwhite persons who are entitled, monthly benefits are usually small and supplementary assistance is often necessary. For the same reasons—type of employment and high unemployment rates—women among the nonwhite insurance beneficiaries are outnumbered by the men. Other reasons men outnumber women among the nonwhite beneficiaries are that a smaller proportion of the nonwhite men (52 percent) were married than of the white men (69 percent), and more of the nonwhite wives (27 percent) than of the white wives (16 percent) were not entitled to benefits during the survey year and were therefore excluded from this analysis. As more and more of the nonwhite population gains enough coverage to become eligible for benefits, the ratio of women to men among nonwhite beneficiaries will tend to increase.

The proportion of nonwhite per-

**Table 3.—Percentage distribution of all aged beneficiaries and beneficiary-recipients, by marital status, end of survey year, 1957**

Marital status	Aged beneficiaries	Beneficiary-recipients
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Married.....	58.5	58.2
Nonmarried.....	41.5	41.8
Never married.....	7.1	12.2
Widowed.....	30.8	42.2
Divorced.....	2.1	4.2
Separated.....	1.4	3.2

Source: 1957 beneficiary survey, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

**Table 4.—Percentage distribution of all aged beneficiaries, beneficiary-recipients, and old-age assistance recipients, by place of residence, end of survey year, 1957**

Place of residence	Aged beneficiaries	Beneficiary-recipients	OAA recipients <sup>1</sup>
Size of community			
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
City with population of 100,000 or more.....	44.2	44.0	24.6
City with population of less than 100,000.....	34.3	33.9	31.9
Rural-nonfarm.....	16.7	19.0	30.5
Farm.....	4.8	3.0	13.0
Geographic region			
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast.....	35.4	17.4	12.0
North Central.....	30.4	25.8	24.3
South.....	19.9	36.4	45.4
West.....	14.3	20.4	18.2

<sup>1</sup> Data by geographic region as of end of 1957.

Source: Data on aged beneficiaries and beneficiary-recipients from the 1957 beneficiary survey, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; data on old-age assistance recipients based on a study made by the Bureau of Public Assistance in early 1953.

sons among recipients of old-age assistance was substantially larger than among the total aged beneficiary population but significantly smaller than among the beneficiary-recipients.

**Marital status.**—Out of every 10 aged beneficiary-recipients, 4 were married and living with their spouse, 4 were widowed, and 2 had either never married or were divorced or separated from their spouse (table 3). Among all aged insurance beneficiaries in the fall of 1957, a somewhat higher proportion were married (59 percent) and smaller proportions widowed (31 percent) and never married, divorced, or separated (11 percent). Since the 1957 survey showed that beneficiary couples have larger incomes and more assets than single beneficiaries, it is possible that they have less need for supplementation by old-age assistance.

Married persons were relatively fewer among all aged assistance recipients than among either the beneficiary-recipients or the total aged beneficiary population. Only 3 out of every 10 recipients of old-age assistance, according to the 1953 study, were married and living with their spouse. One reason is that women

on the assistance rolls outnumber men by 3 to 2, and—as in the general aged population—there is a greater prevalence of widowhood among women than among men.

**Place of residence.**—The distribution of the beneficiary-recipients among urban and rural areas tended to follow virtually the same pattern as that for all beneficiaries (table 4). Almost half (44 percent) lived in cities of 100,000 or more population; a third (34 percent) lived in smaller cities, and fewer than 5 percent were residing on farms. This distribution reflects the extent of insurance coverage in these areas. Because agricultural workers and farm operators were only recently covered under the insurance program, the rural areas and farms can be expected to account for a larger proportion of beneficiaries in the future. By contrast the assistance recipients, according to the 1953 study, were concentrated in cities with a population of less than 100,000 and in rural-nonfarm areas. At that time, almost a third of the aged recipients were living in each of these types of communities and 13 percent were living on farms.

In terms of geographic regions, the largest concentrations of beneficiary-recipients (36 percent) and of all aged assistance recipients (45 percent) were found in the South. The region with the largest concentration of all aged beneficiaries (35 percent) was the Northeast.

**Living arrangements.**—More than

two-thirds of the beneficiary-recipients and of all aged beneficiaries maintained their own households, either by themselves or with a spouse only, compared with half of all aged assistance recipients (table 5). Data from the Bureau of the Census suggest that the relative number of aged persons maintaining their own households is higher for men than for women, for married persons than for those of other marital status, for the aged in their 60's and early 70's than for those of more advanced years, for rural than for urban residents, and for nonwhite than for white persons. Since the insurance beneficiaries were younger, on the average, than the assistance recipients and included relatively fewer women and more married persons, a larger proportion of them therefore maintained their own households. Most of the beneficiaries who shared living arrangements were in their own home rather than in the home of a relative. Because of their less favorable economic circumstances, however, almost twice the proportion of assistance recipients as of insurance beneficiaries lived in the home of a relative—21 percent compared with 12 percent.

Beneficiary-recipients resembled all recipients of old-age assistance with respect to the proportion who lived in institutions such as homes for the aged and nursing and convalescent homes. There were three and one-half times as many residing in institutions among these two

**Table 5.—Percentage distribution of all aged beneficiaries, beneficiary-recipients, and old-age assistance recipients, by living arrangements, end of survey year, 1957**

Living arrangements	Aged beneficiaries	Beneficiary-recipients	OAA recipients
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived alone (or with spouse only).....	66.9	70.1	52.7
Owned home.....	42.0	22.8	49.0
Rented house, apartment, or housekeeping room.....	17.8	34.7	
Free housing.....	4.1	3.8	3.5
Rented room.....	2.7	8.5	
Other.....	.2	.2	.2
Shared joint household (with other than spouse).....	31.7	25.1	42.7
Owned home.....	14.7	7.3	18.1
Rented house, apartment, or housekeeping room.....	4.5	6.5	
Free housing.....	.8	.8	4.0
Rented room.....			
Home of relative.....	11.7	10.5	20.6
Institution <sup>1</sup> .....	1.4	4.8	4.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes nursing homes, homes for aged, and other public or private institutions.  
Source: Data on aged beneficiaries and beneficiary-recipients from the 1957 beneficiary survey,

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; data on old-age assistance recipients based on a study made by the Bureau of Public Assistance in early 1953.

groups as among the total group of aged beneficiaries—almost 5 percent compared with somewhat more than 1 percent.

The proportion of beneficiary-recipients who owned their home in the fall of 1957 was about the same as that reported in the 1953 study for all aged assistance recipients—30 percent compared with 28 percent. Although the proportion of the total group of beneficiaries owning homes (57 percent) was almost twice that of the other two groups, the proportion of homeowners who shared their households with persons other than a spouse was about the same for the beneficiary-recipients and for all aged beneficiaries—1 out of every 4.

### Economic Resources

Money income, for purposes of the survey, included income from such sources as insurance benefits, assistance payments, earnings, cash contributions from relatives outside the household, income from assets, unemployment insurance, private annuities, employer pensions, and veterans' compensation and pensions. It did not include such items as lump-sum proceeds from life insurance policies or profit-sharing plans, inheritances, or cash contributions from relatives within the household.

**Insurance benefits and assistance payments.**—Beneficiaries who also received supplementary public assistance had, on the average, smaller benefits than all aged insurance beneficiaries. Low benefits are usually associated with retired workers who either (1) retired many years ago, with their benefits calculated on amounts earned when the general level of wages was lower, or (2) were marginal workers in their younger days. In the fall of 1957, 6 out of every 7 beneficiaries in the group consisting of nonmarried beneficiaries and married couples with only one spouse entitled to benefits, and almost 9 out of every 10 couples with both spouses entitled, were receiving more than \$30 per person, the minimum payable to a retired worker at that time. Almost half of all beneficiaries had benefits of \$60 or more per person. Among the beneficiary-recipients in the fall of 1957, only 11 percent had benefits that high, and, as shown in the following tabulation,

2 out of every 5 were getting no more than \$30.

OASI benefits	Percentage distribution of beneficiary-recipients
Total	100.0
Less than \$30.00	18.9
30.00	33.5
31.00-49.99	33.3
50.00-59.99	13.1
60.00-69.99	7.7
70.00-99.99	3.4
100.00-108.50	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Beneficiary-recipients entitled to benefits as wives of retired wage earners who were receiving old-age benefits of less than \$60.

The median monthly benefit paid to beneficiary-recipients in the fall of 1957 was \$34, or 40 percent less than the median amount paid to all aged beneficiaries in the survey. Not all low-benefit beneficiaries in the survey received supplementary public assistance payments. There are several reasons for this situation: benefits tend to be relatively small in the low-income States, where public assistance standards also tend to be relatively low; some beneficiaries do not apply for assistance; and others are ineligible for assistance because they have additional income or assets or are supported by their adult children.

The total amount of public assistance paid to insurance beneficiaries or paid in their behalf (in the form of vendor payments for medical care) during the survey year could not be ascertained in every case. Many of the beneficiaries for whom vendor payments for medical care were made did not know the total amount of such payments. For those whose total amount of public assistance was known, the median was slightly more than \$450 for the survey year, or about \$38 a month. For somewhat more than a fourth, the amount of assistance, including vendor payments, averaged less than \$25 a month during the survey year; for about 15 percent the monthly amount averaged about \$63 or more. The average monthly old-age assistance payment (including vendor payments) for all recipients during the survey year was about \$60, or 58 percent larger than the average for beneficiary-recipients in the 1957 beneficiary survey.

**Earnings.**—Relatively few of the insurance beneficiaries had some earnings during the survey year, but

the proportion among all beneficiaries was double that among the beneficiary-recipients. Only about 1 out of every 8 beneficiary-recipients had income from earnings, compared with 1 out of every 4 for all beneficiaries aged 65 and over. The amount of such earnings was substantially lower for the beneficiary-recipient group. Two out of every 5 beneficiary-recipients with income from earnings but fewer than 1 out of every 10 of the total beneficiary group earned less than \$75 for the entire survey year. Moreover, none of the beneficiary-recipients but a third of all beneficiaries had income from earnings averaging \$100 or more a month. Since all income is taken into account in determining eligibility for assistance, beneficiaries with earned income of \$100 or more are generally ineligible for public assistance.

**Contributions from relatives outside the household.**—Fewer than 4 percent of the beneficiary-recipients reported cash contributions from relatives outside the household. In the 1957 survey, about 9 percent of all nonmarried beneficiaries—that is, those widowed, separated, divorced, or never married—and 5 percent of all the couples received some cash contributions from relatives outside the home. Among those receiving cash contributions the median amount for the survey year was about \$100 for beneficiary-recipients, \$250 for all nonmarried beneficiaries, and \$300 for all beneficiary couples.

The 1953 study of old-age assistance recipients showed that more than half the recipients who lived in joint households with their adult children received some contributions from them but that only a sixth of the recipients who had children living elsewhere received a contribution. Although the contributions were less frequently in cash when children lived with the recipient than when they lived elsewhere, most of the support from adult children or other relatives was provided by relatives within the joint households. At that time only 5 percent of all recipients of old-age assistance received some cash contribution from children outside the household.

**Money income from assets.**—An additional source of income for the



aged is the assets they accumulated in earlier years. More than 9 out of every 10 of the beneficiary-recipients, compared with about half of all beneficiaries, had received no asset income (that is, interest, dividends, or net rents) during the survey year. Of the few beneficiary-recipients who did have asset income, 72 percent received less than \$75. In contrast, of the total beneficiary group with asset income, almost a fourth of all the couples and more than a sixth of the nonmarried beneficiaries had amounts of \$600 or more during the year. None of the beneficiary-recipients received as much as \$600 in asset income.

**Total money income.**—For beneficiary-recipients the median amount of money income from all sources, including public assistance, was \$970, or about \$80 a month. For all nonmarried beneficiaries the median was approximately \$90 a month; for all married beneficiaries and their spouses (whether or not entitled to benefits), it was about \$94 a month per person.<sup>4</sup>

Only 1 beneficiary-recipient in 12 had money income totaling \$125 or more a month (\$1,500 or more for the survey year) compared with 3 in 10 nonmarried beneficiaries and a similar proportion of the beneficiary couples (\$3,000 or more for the couple). The following tabulation shows the percentage distribution of beneficiary-recipients according to their total money income for the survey year.

Percentage distribution of Total money income beneficiary-recipients	
Total	100.0
Less than \$600	11.7
600-899	33.7
900-1,199	29.9
1,200-1,499	16.0
1,500-1,999	7.5
2,000 or more	1.2

**Assets and net worth.** — Three-fifths of the beneficiary-recipients, compared with a third of all nonmarried beneficiaries and an eighth of all beneficiary couples, had no as-

sets of any kind or had debts or liabilities that exceeded assets.<sup>5</sup> Out of every 10 beneficiary-recipients with assets, 3 had a net worth of less than \$500 and for an additional 3 the net worth was \$500-\$1,999. None had a net worth of \$15,000 or more. In contrast, more than a fifth of the nonmarried beneficiaries among all beneficiaries with assets and more than a third of the beneficiary couples had a net worth of \$15,000 or more. Among those with assets, beneficiary-recipients had a median net worth roughly one-fourth that of the nonmarried beneficiaries and one-seventh that of the married beneficiaries and their spouses. The median net worth of beneficiary-recipients was \$1,525, compared with \$6,250 for the nonmarried beneficiaries and slightly less than \$10,500 for the married couples.

Equity in the home was the beneficiary's most important asset. Liquid assets, such as reserve money at home or in a bank or other assets readily converted into cash, accounted for only a small fraction of the net worth of most aged beneficiaries. One out of every 7 beneficiary-recipients had some liquid assets; the median amount was slightly less than \$150. Three out of 5 nonmarried beneficiaries and 3 out of 4 of the beneficiary couples had some liquid assets. The median amount for those who had any liquid assets was about \$2,150 for the nonmarried individuals and slightly more than \$2,800 for the couples.

### Health Status and Medical Care Costs

With a substantial proportion of both the beneficiary and the old-age assistance rolls consisting of persons aged 75 and over—a proportion increasing each year—facts on the health status and medical expendi-

tures of aged beneficiaries and assistance recipients are of paramount importance. The extent to which aged individuals have unmet medical needs is difficult to determine. The 1957 survey did ascertain, however, the total medical care costs of the beneficiaries during the survey year, as well as their impressions of their health status.

**Health status.**—Beneficiaries in the sample were asked their opinion of their health, how it compared with that of other persons the same age, and what health handicaps or ailments they had. Responses to these questions are subjective and may have been influenced by the very fact that such questions were asked. Moreover, some of the beneficiaries who received public assistance may have felt a need to justify being on the assistance rolls by emphasizing their poor health. There is generally an inverse relationship, however, between income and the need for medical care. Frequently persons who are least able to pay have the greatest need for medical care. More of the beneficiary-recipients than of all beneficiaries stated that they were in poor health, that they were worse off than others their own age, and that they had more handicaps and ailments that bothered them. Only 25 percent of the beneficiary-recipients stated that their health was good, and 44 percent called it poor. Among all aged beneficiaries these percentages were reversed; 44 percent stated their health was good, and only 24 percent called it poor. The proportion designating their health as fair was about the same for both groups.

As to their opinion of how their health compared with that of other persons their own age, about a fourth of the beneficiary-recipients stated it was better and slightly more than a third said it was worse. Among the total group of aged beneficiaries, more than a third called their health better than that of others of the same age and only a fifth considered it worse.

Most of the aged beneficiaries complained of health handicaps or ailments that bothered them. The proportion without such complaints was half as large for beneficiary-recipients as for all beneficiaries—16 percent compared with 32 percent. The

<sup>4</sup> Because vendor payments for medical care are included in total money income of beneficiary-recipients but excluded for all beneficiaries, the comparisons may be somewhat distorted. This distortion is believed to be relatively slight since in many cases the amount of the vendor payments was unknown to the beneficiary.

<sup>5</sup> Assets represented money at home (except amounts held for current operating expenses), bank deposits, stocks and bonds, loans to others, equity in an owner-occupied home and other real estate, interest in a business, and the market value of a professional practice, patents, and copyrights. Liabilities represented balances owed on installment purchases; bills past due on open accounts and for rent, taxes, interest on mortgages, and medical care; and borrowings on securities and unsecured borrowings. The net worth of a beneficiary group was obtained by subtracting its liabilities from its assets.

most frequent types of complaints included arthritis or rheumatism, heart trouble, shortness of breath, bronchitis or asthma, hardness of hearing, stomach trouble, trouble with vision, and foot trouble.

Information on the health status of all old-age assistance recipients is not available. The 1953 study showed, however, that 82 percent were able to care for themselves, about 14 percent required considerable care from others because of some physical or mental condition, and about 4 percent were bedridden. A specific handicapping condition about which information was obtained was blindness. About 3 percent of all recipients were either known to be blind or believed to be blind; for about a third of them there was substantial evidence of blindness.

**Total medical costs.**—Because total medical costs, in the 1957 national beneficiary survey, included household medicine-chest items as well as prescription medicines and services rendered by hospitals, physicians, and others, only a small proportion of the beneficiaries were expected not to have such costs during the survey year. Of the beneficiaries who also received public assistance, only 1 in

**Table 6.—Percentage distribution of all aged beneficiaries and beneficiary-recipients, by amount of total medical costs incurred during survey year, 1957**

Total medical costs <sup>1</sup>	Aged beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiary-recipients
Total.....	100.0	100.0
None incurred.....	9.8	5.7
\$1-49.....	30.2	22.6
50-99.....	15.5	14.9
100-199.....	16.3	12.7
200-499.....	14.2	15.4
500 or more.....	7.0	9.7
Unknown <sup>3</sup> .....	6.9	19.0
Median known costs:		
Excluding those with no costs.....	\$87	\$100
Including those with no costs.....	\$71	\$91

<sup>1</sup> Represents household medicine-chest items, prescription medicines, and services rendered by hospitals, physicians, and others.

<sup>2</sup> Represents incurred medical expenses of each entitled beneficiary; excludes those of nonentitled spouse.

<sup>3</sup> In most of these cases the beneficiary received some free medical care—that is, care supplied by a hospital or doctor who rendered no bill to anyone and care for which a public assistance or other agency made payment directly to the hospital, doctor, or other vendor.

Source: 1957 beneficiary survey, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

20 reported they had incurred no medical costs during the survey year; for all beneficiaries the ratio was 1 in 10 (table 6). The proportion of beneficiary-recipients who had some medical services of which they did not know the cost was almost three times as large as that of all beneficiaries—19 percent compared with 7 percent. Most of these beneficiaries received some free care—that is, care supplied by a hospital or doctor who rendered no bill to anyone and care for which a public assistance or other agency made payment directly to the hospital, doctor, or other vendor—for which they did not know the cost. On the other hand, some beneficiaries who received free care were able to state the cost of such care and could therefore be included with those having total costs of known amount rather than unknown.

Beneficiaries who also received public assistance more often reported having incurred high medical costs and less often low medical costs for the survey year than other beneficiaries. Since more of the beneficiary-recipients than of the other beneficiaries were in poor health, and since public welfare agencies in virtually all States provide medical care to some extent to aged assistance recipients who need such care, beneficiary-recipients can be expected to make use of medical care services extensively; the costs of such services can therefore be expected to be higher for them than for other beneficiaries. Almost 23 percent of all beneficiary-recipients and 30 percent of all aged beneficiaries had known total medical costs of less than \$50. At the other end of the range, almost 10 percent of all beneficiary-recipients and 7 percent of all beneficiaries had known costs totaling \$500 or more.

Among beneficiaries incurring medical costs and for whom the costs were known for all items of care, the median expense was about 15 percent higher for those who also received assistance than it was for the total group of beneficiaries—\$100 compared with \$87. If the beneficiaries incurring no costs are included, the median would be 28 percent higher for beneficiary-recipients with known costs than for all beneficiaries—\$91 compared with \$71. If the dol-

lar value of the medical care for which the cost was unknown to the beneficiary could be estimated, medians both for beneficiary-recipients and for all beneficiaries would probably be higher and the difference still larger, because a large proportion of these unknown costs were incurred in connection with hospitalization.

**Hospital and nursing-home costs.**—A period of hospitalization or nursing-home care was much more common among beneficiaries who received supplementary public assistance than among all aged beneficiaries, 23 percent compared with 13 percent (table 7). For about a third of the beneficiary-recipients and a fifth of all beneficiaries receiving such care, the care was either free or the cost was unknown for other reasons. The median cost for those reporting hospital or nursing-home care, excluding any for whom the care was free or the cost unknown, was \$445 for beneficiary-recipients and \$390 for the total beneficiary population. These median amounts would undoubtedly be higher if the hospital and nursing-home costs of all beneficiaries were known or could be estimated. In comparison with all beneficiaries reporting at least one period of hospitalization, beneficiary-recipients were much less likely to have hospital or nursing-home costs

**Table 7.—Percentage distribution of all aged beneficiaries and beneficiary-recipients, by number hospitalized and by amount of total hospitalization costs incurred during survey year, 1957**

Total hospitalization costs <sup>1</sup>	Aged beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiary-recipients
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Number hospitalized.....	12.9	22.6
Number not hospitalized.....	87.1	77.4
Hospitalization costs, total..	100.0	100.0
\$1-99.....	11.1	11.6
100-399.....	30.0	18.8
400-999.....	23.6	22.3
1,000 or more.....	15.6	16.1
Unknown <sup>3</sup> .....	19.6	31.3
Median known costs (excluding those with no costs).....	\$390	\$445

<sup>1</sup> Data for beneficiaries who spent any time in a general hospital or who were in an institution for long-term care, such as a nursing home or mental or tuberculosis hospital.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 6.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table 6.

Source: 1957 beneficiary survey, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.



of less than \$400 but more likely to have such care provided free or paid for by a person or agency, with the amount unknown to the beneficiary. Because the costs of nursing-home care are relatively high, it is of interest to note that much of the costs of such care, particularly for nonmarried beneficiaries, was assumed by public assistance agencies.

**Medical costs and income.**—There was apparently little direct relationship between the amount of medical costs incurred by aged insurance beneficiaries and the amount of their cash income.<sup>6</sup> Although there appears to be some relationship between incurred medical costs and the total cash income of beneficiary-recipients, it has limited meaning because expensive medical care provided through public assistance funds would in itself raise their total computed money income. In this analysis, total computed money income of beneficiary-recipients included total medical expenses paid by the assistance agency—those paid directly to the vendor and those included in the money payment to the recipient.

**Means of meeting total medical costs.**—Almost all the beneficiaries with medical expenses assumed some of the responsibility for such expenses incurred by them during the year. Of those who incurred medical costs, 9 out of every 10 beneficiary-recipients, a similar proportion of all nonmarried beneficiaries, and virtually all the beneficiary couples (97 percent) assumed some responsibility for meeting these costs. Since beneficiaries who also received public assist-

ance had very little in the way of income or assets other than their insurance benefit and assistance payment, any payments for medical care that they themselves made had to come from either their benefit or assistance check. Other beneficiaries, as shown above, were more likely to have other sources of income to draw on—assets, earnings, and contributions from relatives. Some of the beneficiaries who shared a household with relatives were able to pay their own medical bills only because the relative contributed to the household expense. Information to determine the extent to which relatives shared in the household expense was not analyzed.

Relatively few of the beneficiaries incurring medical costs—6 percent of the beneficiary-recipients, 14 percent of all beneficiary couples, and 9 percent of all nonmarried beneficiaries—had some of their medical expenses covered by health insurance. As would be expected, since health insurance usually provides protection against hospitalization costs, many of the beneficiaries who had some of their medical expenses covered by insurance had at least one period of hospitalization during the survey year.

Relatives paid all or part of the medical bills for 6 percent of the beneficiary couples and for almost twice that proportion of the nonmarried beneficiaries, compared with 10 percent of the beneficiary-recipients.

Medical care for all old-age assistance recipients is provided in two ways. The State welfare agency may include an amount for medical care in the requirements on which the recipient's money payment is based, or it may make payments directly to the suppliers of medical care (vendor

payments), or it may do both. Because the type and amount of medical care to be provided are decided by each State agency, there are wide differences among the States in both the quality and quantity of medical care provided. Most States provide medical care services under the assistance programs only if a person receives a money payment to meet basic maintenance needs; in a few States a person may be provided medical care even though he does not receive a money payment. Medical expenses for such individuals are paid directly to the medical supplier by the agency. An aged person receives medical care under the old-age assistance program only if he is in need, has inadequate resources to meet that need, and the needed type of medical service is one of those provided by the agency.

Information on the number of aged recipients with medical care included in their requirements or on the amount of such medical care is generally not collected. Reports from 24 States obtained as the result of a special inquiry made by the Bureau of Public Assistance in early 1957 showed, however, that only 1 recipient in 5 had medical care needs taken into account in determining his requirements. State by State, the proportions ranged from zero to 72 percent. Payments made directly to the suppliers of medical care (vendor payments) for 1957 represented about 9 percent of the total payments to recipients of old-age assistance. The largest proportion of the vendor payments in old-age assistance went for hospitalization (37 percent). Nursing- and convalescent-home care represented 34 percent of the vendor payments, drugs and supplies 13 percent, and practitioner's services 12 percent.

<sup>6</sup>See "Medical Care Costs of Aged OASI Beneficiaries: Highlights From Preliminary Data, 1957 Survey," *Social Security Bulletin*, April 1959.

## Notes and Brief Reports

### Applicants for Account Numbers, 1958\*

The 2.9 million social security account numbers issued in 1958 brought

\* Prepared in the Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

to 128.3 million the total number of accounts established since the beginning of the program (table 1). The number issued in 1958 was, however, 20 percent less than the total in 1957. It was also the smallest number issued since the recession year 1954, when only 2.7 million new accounts

were established. The decline in 1958 reflected in part the scarcity of job opportunities during the first half of the year. It also reflected the fact that the number of applications in 1957 had been increased by the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act, which extended the protection of the program to several additional occupational groups.

The rate of decline from 1957 to



1958 in the number of new accounts established was greater for men than it was for women. The 1.4 million account numbers issued to men were 23 percent less than the number in 1957. Women applicants were also fewer than in 1957. The number declined from 1.8 million to 1.5 million, or 17 percent. In 1957 accounts estab-

lished for men formed 49 percent of the total. This proportion dropped 2 percentage points in 1958, with men representing only 47 percent of all new accounts.

Accounts established during 1958 for younger persons—under age 20—declined 11 percent from the 1957 level to 2.1 million, as shown in table

2. An even greater decline—37 percent—developed in the number of older persons applying for account numbers. There were fewer applicants during 1958 than during the preceding year for each 5-year age group over age 20; the decrease ranged from 27 percent for persons in the 20-24 age group to 48 percent for persons who were aged 65 or over.

During 1958, accounts were established for 348,000 Negroes. More women than men applied for account numbers—187,000 compared with 161,000 (table 3). The total represented a decrease of 18 percent from the number of Negro applicants in the preceding year. In 1958 as in 1957, Negroes formed 12 percent of all applicants.

Table 1.—Number of applicants for account numbers and cumulative number at the end of each period, by sex and by year, 1950-58

[In thousands]

Period	Total		Male		Female	
	Total during period	Cumulative total at end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total at end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total at end of period
1950.....	2,891	97,526	1,405	57,382	1,485	40,142
1951.....	4,927	102,453	2,420	59,802	2,507	42,649
1952.....	4,363	106,816	2,292	62,094	2,071	44,720
1953.....	3,464	110,280	1,664	63,758	1,800	46,520
1954.....	2,743	113,023	1,299	65,057	1,444	47,964
1955.....	4,323	117,346	2,304	67,361	2,019	49,983
1956.....	4,376	121,722	2,391	69,752	1,985	51,968
1957.....	3,639	125,361	1,793	71,545	1,845	53,813
1958.....	2,920	128,281	1,384	72,929	1,536	55,349

Table 2.—Applicants for account numbers, by sex and age, 1958 and 1957

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	1958	1957	Percentage decrease from 1957	1958	1957	Percentage decrease from 1957	1958	1957	Percentage decrease from 1957
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2,919,513	3,638,596	20	1,383,840	1,793,198	23	1,535,673	1,845,398	17
Under 20.....	2,143,509	2,397,300	11	1,125,374	1,279,973	12	1,018,135	1,117,327	9
20-24.....	167,690	231,251	27	64,985	107,763	40	102,705	123,488	17
25-29.....	80,432	117,039	31	34,466	57,820	40	45,966	59,219	22
30-34.....	59,721	87,724	32	23,082	38,394	40	36,639	49,330	26
35-39.....	57,900	88,725	35	16,875	31,167	46	41,025	57,558	29
40-44.....	62,080	98,629	37	13,264	29,368	55	48,816	69,261	30
45-49.....	70,882	118,237	40	13,923	35,215	60	56,959	83,022	31
50-54.....	66,965	115,505	42	14,318	38,150	62	52,647	77,355	32
55-59.....	58,848	102,601	43	15,097	37,914	60	43,751	64,687	32
60 and over.....	150,383	280,621	46	61,684	136,850	55	88,699	143,771	38
60-64.....	55,440	98,159	44	17,789	39,616	55	37,651	58,543	37
65-69.....	38,803	74,897	48	15,653	34,762	55	23,150	40,135	42
70 and over.....	56,140	107,565	48	28,242	62,472	55	27,898	45,093	38

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,103 applicants in 1958 (772 men and 331 women) and 964 applicants in 1957 (584 men and 380 women) whose ages were not reported.

Table 3.—Applicants for account numbers, by sex, race, and age group, 1958

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro
Total.....	2,919,513	2,571,341	348,172	1,383,840	1,222,962	160,878	1,535,673	1,348,379	187,294
Under 15.....	191,485	169,159	22,326	127,759	111,718	16,041	63,726	57,441	6,285
15-19.....	1,952,024	1,744,258	207,766	997,615	887,436	110,179	954,409	856,822	97,587
20-29.....	365,743	294,502	71,241	139,408	120,011	19,397	226,335	174,491	51,844
30-39.....	258,775	231,160	27,615	56,602	50,368	6,234	202,173	180,792	21,381
40-49.....	55,440	49,562	5,878	17,789	15,834	1,955	37,651	33,728	3,923
50-59.....	38,803	32,817	5,986	15,653	12,824	2,829	23,150	19,993	3,157
60 and over.....	56,140	48,986	7,154	28,242	24,136	4,106	27,898	24,850	3,048
Age not reported.....	1,103	897	206	772	635	137	331	262	69

<sup>1</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

## Recent Publications\*

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BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Money Payments to Recipients under State-Federal Assistance Programs, September 1958*. Washington: The Bureau, 1959. 15 pp. Processed.

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A list of 300 films, designed primarily for the use of adults.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Selected References on Services for Unmarried Mothers*. Washington: The Bureau, 1959. 7 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security

\* Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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### General

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### Retirement and Old-Age

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(Continued on page 22)

# Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-59  
[In thousands; data corrected to Sept. 10, 1959]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits <sup>1</sup>				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>2</sup>	State laws <sup>10</sup>	Veterans' legis-lation <sup>11</sup>	Rail-road Unem-ploy-ment Insurance Act <sup>9</sup>		
		Social Security Act	Rail-road Retirement Act	Civil Service Com-mis-sion <sup>3</sup>	Veter-ans Ad-minis-tration <sup>4</sup>	Monthly				Lump-sum <sup>7</sup>							
						Social Security Act <sup>4</sup>	Rail-road Retirement Act <sup>5</sup>	Civil Service Com-mis-sion <sup>3</sup>	Veter-ans Ad-minis-tration <sup>6</sup>	Social Secu-rity Act	Other <sup>8</sup>						
Number of beneficiaries																	
1958																	
July		9,071.2	477.1	312.2	2,858.3	2,940.6	232.3	107.2	(12)	51.6	15.0	26.1	2,234.1	92.4		112.4	
August		9,168.7	478.8	314.0	2,867.6	2,963.4	233.7	107.7	(14)	59.9	13.9	31.8	2,676.5	65.0		128.7	
September		9,244.7	481.3	316.1	2,875.1	2,983.6	234.4	124.0	1,188.7	68.7	13.2	33.9	2,440.1	47.5		120.9	
October		9,323.0	483.1	318.7	2,883.5	3,004.5	235.2	128.0	(12)	51.6	13.8	35.2	2,062.5	30.3		122.5	
November		9,415.7	485.3	321.0	2,891.2	3,014.5	236.3	130.7	(12)	50.3	12.6	31.1	1,922.9	27.7		106.6	
December		(11)	485.2	323.2	2,898.3	(11)	236.8	132.5	1,193.3	(12)	13.3	36.0	2,175.8	29.8		129.4	
1959																	
January		9,510.0	485.0	324.8	2,899.4	3,055.8	236.1	133.6	(12)	109.6	13.4	36.7	2,612.5	33.0		139.9	
February		9,597.9	489.0	326.9	2,900.4	3,076.8	238.2	135.0	(12)	61.3	15.3	27.0	2,588.4	31.5		103.8	
March		9,721.5	493.5	329.0	2,901.2	3,105.9	239.1	136.4	1,203.9	72.7	15.9	25.8	2,356.1	25.9		83.4	
April		9,830.9	496.8	331.2	2,912.3	3,136.5	240.4	137.9	(12)	71.9	17.7	24.4	2,028.1	19.3		68.7	
May		9,910.4	498.5	333.0	2,923.7	3,157.3	240.7	139.2	(12)	65.6	15.3	20.2	1,588.1	12.7		42.9	
June		9,997.2	501.0	335.9	2,934.2	3,184.2	242.7	140.6	1,210.4	65.6	16.3	22.2	1,305.3	10.6		40.7	
July		10,083.0	504.4	338.2	2,943.3	3,205.2	242.0	141.6	(12)	58.5	14.3	24.8	1,192.4	10.5		40.9	
Amount of benefits <sup>14</sup>																	
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267			\$518,700			\$15,961	
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559	111,799	13,270	13,943			344,321			14,537	
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	111,193	15,005	14,342			344,084			6,268	
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	116,133	17,843	17,255			79,643			917	
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765	144,302	22,034	19,238			62,385	\$4,215		582	
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772	254,238	26,127	23,431			445,866	126,630		2,359	
1946	3,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817	333,640	27,851	30,610			1,094,850	1,743,718		39,917	
1947	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	382,515	29,460	33,115		\$11,368	776,165	970,542		39,401	
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	413,912	32,315	32,140		30,843	793,265	510,167		28,599	
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	477,406	33,158	31,771		30,103	1,737,279	430,194		103,596	
1950	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	491,579	32,740	33,578		28,099	1,373,426	34,653		59,804	
1951	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	519,398	57,337	33,356		26,297	840,411	2,234		20,217	
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,122	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	572,983	63,298	37,251		34,689	998,237	3,539		41,793	
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,110	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	613,475	87,451	43,377		45,150	962,221	41,698		46,684	
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	628,801	92,229	41,480		49,173	2,026,866	107,666		157,088	
1955	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	688,426	112,871	42,233		51,945	1,350,268	87,672		93,284	
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	699,204	109,304	41,895		49,538	1,380,726	60,917		70,443	
1957	13,560,263	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,180,509	1,520,749	143,826	748,660	138,785	47,278		51,292	1,706,445	53,087		93,535	
1958	17,512,022	6,722,871	570,741	561,988	2,382,215	1,720,146	153,947	794,253	132,908	56,043		51,920	3,979,946	82,035		228,824	
1959																	
July	1,437,935	529,845	46,361	45,639	199,657	137,519	12,459	5,729	66,654	10,444	4,292	3,404	351,050	10,151		14,735	
August	1,442,965	538,755	46,561	48,843	199,305	138,972	12,556	6,570	66,968	12,128	3,970	4,660	337,352	6,553		19,861	
September	1,434,402	544,331	46,847	49,823	197,823	140,289	12,617	7,056	67,144	14,032	4,638	4,858	322,878	5,047		18,144	
October	1,403,179	549,432	47,064	50,224	201,983	141,503	12,687	7,193	67,626	10,493	5,273	5,377	281,885	3,391		19,076	
November	1,348,892	555,238	47,300	50,256	201,244	142,291	12,765	7,211	66,765	10,168	4,791	4,449	227,723	2,693		16,030	
December	(12)	(12)	47,330	50,839	201,017	(12)	12,818	7,309	67,250	(12)	5,092	5,424	295,602	3,311		19,755	
1959																	
January	1,546,528	602,924	48,050	51,000	205,188	156,826	13,373	7,308	67,300	22,409	4,583	4,979	338,757	3,486		20,345	
February	1,501,047	610,277	48,532	51,421	198,109	158,380	13,553	7,444	67,582	12,643	5,441	3,517	307,403	2,993		13,752	
March	1,519,453	619,810	49,030	52,193	202,964	160,371	13,626	7,588	67,851	15,015	5,876	3,513	306,451	2,688		12,477	
April	1,484,747	627,853	49,518	52,415	206,796	162,367	13,783	7,643	68,519	14,955	6,627	3,203	259,950	2,019		9,099	
May	1,420,158	633,396	49,761	52,865	206,287	163,903	13,826	7,730	68,851	13,646	5,675	4,221	190,106	1,250		8,641	
June	1,425,035	640,146	55,192	53,520	207,191	165,399	15,345	7,798	68,800	13,676	6,173	7,153	162,326	1,114		21,202	
July	1,419,346	646,810	55,232	53,377	207,399	166,902	15,344	7,827	68,447	12,225	5,039	5,760	154,918	1,148		18,918	

<sup>1</sup> Under Social Security Act, (1) retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits and benefits (partly estimated) to children of old-age beneficiaries (including those to disabled children aged 18 or over, beginning Jan. 1957) and (2) disability benefits—benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64 beginning July 1957 and, beginning Oct. 1958, to their dependent wives, husbands, and children (including disabled children aged 18 or over). Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under Railroad Retirement Act.

<sup>2</sup> Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

<sup>3</sup> Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

<sup>4</sup> Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes payments (partly estimated) to deceased workers' disabled children aged 18 or over.

<sup>5</sup> Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

<sup>6</sup> Payments to veterans' widows, parents, and children; number, end of quarter.

<sup>7</sup> Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

<sup>8</sup> Under railroad retirement, Federal civil-service, and veterans' programs.

<sup>9</sup> Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers beginning Jan. 1955 and to unemployed ex-servicemen beginning Nov. 1958, made by the States as agents of the Federal Government. Beginning June 1958, includes temporary unemployment compensation programs (\$3,487,864 paid in July 1959).

<sup>11</sup> Beginning Sept. 1944, under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

<sup>12</sup> Not available.

<sup>13</sup> See footnote 5, table 6, page 24.

<sup>14</sup> Payments: under Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and, under Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly benefit data, by month, are for benefits in current-payment status); under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under State unemployment insurance laws, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations from July 1949. Civil-service and railroad unemployment insurance data adjusted monthly; other data adjusted annually.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.



**Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1956-59**

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance				Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>		Federal civil-service contributions <sup>2</sup>	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions <sup>3</sup>	Federal unemployment taxes <sup>4</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>5</sup>
	Retirement and survivors	Disability					
<b>Fiscal year:</b>							
1956-57 <sup>6</sup>	\$6,539,849	<sup>7</sup> \$337,199	\$1,171,155	\$616,020	\$1,537,127	\$330,034	\$77,858
1957-58 <sup>6</sup>	7,266,985	926,403	1,259,041	575,282	1,500,397	335,880	99,891
1958-59 <sup>6</sup>	7,565,086	894,995	1,515,484	526,676	1,675,286	324,020	101,061
<b>1958</b>							
July.....	425,596	38,173	113,346	16,721	179,020	857	375
August.....	922,527	129,295	154,133	72,314	254,371	873	11,465
September.....	453,262	54,743	109,081	43,951	8,293	757	11,719
October.....	408,812	40,715	150,387	20,633	125,974	819	816
November.....	674,926	96,209	113,387	67,782	183,621	671	10,475
December.....	355,057	44,337	135,868	43,715	11,466	725	13,283
<b>1959</b>							
January.....	230,887	16,494	120,412	14,316	76,943	39,052	573
February.....	875,272	108,608	110,458	71,198	142,928	261,357	7,438
March.....	727,420	82,163	131,310	42,883	9,051	15,218	10,269
April.....	626,778	58,719	122,376	16,166	259,635	1,432	830
May.....	1,278,210	159,230	131,554	70,049	413,056	1,312	10,015
June <sup>8</sup> .....	586,339	66,308	123,171	46,949	10,928	945	17,803
July <sup>9</sup> .....	298,757	53,757	109,093	20,148	245,078	701	1,017

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance and, beginning January 1957, disability insurance; beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments.

<sup>2</sup> Represents employee and employing agency (Government) contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

<sup>3</sup> Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds.

Data reported by State agencies.

<sup>4</sup> Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

<sup>7</sup> Contributions to disability insurance trust fund began February 1957.

<sup>8</sup> Preliminary.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

**Table 3.—Total Federal cash income and outgo, <sup>1</sup> and amounts for programs under the Social Security Act, fiscal years 1956-57, 1957-58, and 1958-59**

[In millions]

Classification	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<b>Cash income or deposits <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$81,875</b>	<b>\$82,094</b>	<b>\$81,612</b>
Social security.....	8,749	10,030	10,485
Federal old-age and survivors insurance contributions.....	6,540	7,267	7,565
Federal disability insurance contributions.....	337	926	895
Federal unemployment taxes.....	330	336	324
State deposits in unemployment trust fund <sup>2</sup> .....	1,542	1,501	1,701
Other.....	73,126	72,064	71,127
<b>Cash outgo or withdrawals <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>79,183</b>	<b>83,188</b>	<b>94,042</b>
Social security.....	10,027	13,281	14,852
Administrative expenses, Social Security Administration <sup>3</sup> .....	124	146	191
Administrative expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor <sup>4</sup> .....	5	6	7
Administrative expenses, Department of the Treasury <sup>5</sup> .....	30	33	37
Grants to States <sup>6</sup> .....	1,839	2,127	2,307
State withdrawals from unemployment trust fund.....	1,514	2,926	2,797
Old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments.....	6,515	7,875	<sup>7</sup> 9,174
Disability insurance benefit payments <sup>8</sup> .....	-----	168	339
Other.....	69,156	69,907	79,190

<sup>1</sup> Represents flow of cash, exclusive of borrowed cash, into and out of the general fund and trust accounts of the Treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Deposits by States of contributions collected under State unemployment insurance laws.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expenses of Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for construction of a building.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes salaries and expenses for the Mexican farm-labor program.

<sup>5</sup> In connection with old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Grants for employment security administration (including employment service); for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and

aid to the permanently and totally disabled; and for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare services.

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$124 million paid to railroad retirement account under financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956.

<sup>8</sup> Beginning August 1957.

Source: Total Federal cash income and outgo or withdrawals from *Treasury Bulletin*; trust fund operations and other data from Treasury releases, *Final Statements of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*, and agencies' reports.

**Table 4.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department in fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59**

[In thousands]

State	Total, fiscal year 1957-58	Fiscal year 1958-59								
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled <sup>1</sup>	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Employment security <sup>2</sup>	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children <sup>3</sup>	Child welfare services
Total.....	\$2,127,135	\$2,306,917	\$1,135,174	\$152,780	\$630,459	\$47,981	\$297,025	\$16,494	\$15,171	\$11,833
Alabama.....	55,054	52,933	37,372	3,706	5,906	489	4,079	548	462	370
Alaska.....	3,256	3,442	726	-----	975	52	1,259	164	209	57
Arizona.....	14,892	17,394	6,945	-----	6,361	454	3,355	149	-----	130
Arkansas.....	35,593	35,696	23,791	2,411	4,661	949	3,091	293	249	250
California.....	237,368	250,362	137,422	4,357	68,191	7,482	30,939	796	760	415
Colorado.....	37,340	38,881	25,038	2,946	7,220	177	2,847	329	177	147
Connecticut.....	20,426	21,127	7,567	1,132	6,386	160	5,307	246	214	116
Delaware.....	3,324	3,289	626	175	1,359	144	722	104	96	63
District of Columbia.....	8,157	10,086	1,736	1,277	4,133	116	2,366	247	172	40
Florida.....	58,282	56,854	29,888	3,523	15,537	1,173	5,728	450	303	253
Georgia.....	66,053	70,673	42,005	8,134	13,531	1,653	4,076	453	450	372
Hawaii.....	5,054	5,296	724	569	2,691	50	887	172	134	68
Idaho.....	7,358	10,176	4,141	556	1,988	102	3,073	138	119	60
Illinois.....	93,722	109,465	43,800	10,233	38,808	1,849	13,512	449	454	360
Indiana.....	27,568	30,844	13,525	-----	10,277	1,035	5,310	315	254	129
Iowa.....	26,446	32,342	19,618	-----	8,458	826	2,648	235	313	243
Kansas.....	24,842	27,844	16,461	2,348	5,889	351	2,190	205	214	186
Kentucky.....	41,968	43,311	20,730	2,889	13,795	1,188	3,598	370	385	357
Louisiana.....	89,979	105,568	69,611	7,978	21,835	1,475	3,667	354	358	289
Maine.....	13,124	13,216	5,789	913	4,422	233	1,495	136	120	109
Maryland.....	18,918	21,241	4,411	2,715	8,142	220	4,884	390	303	175
Massachusetts.....	75,309	75,381	43,479	5,478	13,180	1,051	11,345	424	309	115
Michigan.....	73,167	75,935	33,107	2,046	24,204	915	14,186	554	505	417
Minnesota.....	37,082	41,777	25,666	1,142	8,972	629	4,275	378	433	281
Mississippi.....	40,484	39,977	23,851	2,346	7,565	2,117	3,018	380	363	336
Missouri.....	89,262	92,118	56,183	7,399	20,344	2,282	5,004	318	307	282
Montana.....	7,952	8,635	3,796	812	1,920	201	1,534	118	151	104
Nebraska.....	12,792	13,641	8,121	807	2,560	511	1,283	107	134	117
Nevada.....	3,353	3,717	1,383	-----	832	106	1,105	156	84	51
New Hampshire.....	5,413	5,350	2,536	200	1,008	128	1,203	103	99	73
New Jersey.....	31,380	35,799	10,698	3,080	9,401	540	11,508	239	206	126
New Mexico.....	13,774	16,928	5,859	1,269	7,455	219	1,640	217	153	116
New York.....	170,746	187,514	46,610	21,396	73,459	2,346	42,018	759	550	377
North Carolina.....	47,969	54,759	18,597	7,406	18,829	2,386	5,790	558	635	558
North Dakota.....	6,884	8,140	4,243	615	1,832	59	1,059	112	104	116
Ohio.....	87,538	83,882	39,914	4,852	20,571	1,807	15,160	573	531	474
Oklahoma.....	72,682	77,572	51,075	5,134	15,963	1,056	3,630	231	274	210
Oregon.....	20,680	22,040	9,556	2,738	5,535	151	3,572	153	169	166
Pennsylvania.....	82,256	109,720	25,870	8,173	47,403	3,937	22,417	744	653	524
Puerto Rico.....	7,563	8,559	1,621	1,033	3,667	80	1,079	367	386	325
Rhode Island.....	11,145	12,286	3,619	1,408	4,149	68	2,733	148	103	58
South Carolina.....	24,890	25,499	12,438	2,716	5,550	699	3,028	386	348	333
South Dakota.....	7,828	9,111	4,541	559	2,861	91	779	77	86	118
Tennessee.....	41,816	47,407	22,679	3,076	15,097	1,248	3,973	501	452	380
Texas.....	123,505	137,935	100,120	2,355	18,463	3,093	11,823	654	839	586
Utah.....	10,770	11,834	4,485	1,172	3,472	120	2,243	138	110	94
Vermont.....	5,275	5,265	2,623	372	1,010	64	919	107	92	78
Virginia.....	18,194	20,222	5,751	2,545	7,453	538	2,634	549	391	361
Virgin Islands.....	470	536	127	23	89	6	71	92	86	42
Washington.....	45,529	47,965	27,140	3,138	11,106	386	5,565	266	173	192
West Virginia.....	26,941	29,736	6,853	2,656	16,847	383	2,240	215	288	254
Wisconsin.....	32,096	33,718	18,855	701	8,381	550	4,368	225	321	316
Wyoming.....	3,666	3,917	1,852	273	711	35	791	102	89	65

<sup>1</sup> States for which no grant is shown either had no approved plan or State plan was approved too late to receive grant during this period.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, for 1958-59, payments to States, as agents of the United States, for administration of the veterans' and Federal employees' unemployment compensation programs and for operation of the District of Columbia Employment Center, not separable on a checks-issued basis. Excludes a small payment to

the Railroad Retirement Board for informational services to States, a grant to Guam, and payments to the Veterans Administration for claims adjudication assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Includes, for 1958-59, \$269,570 granted to 15 States for services to children with congenital heart disease.

Source: Unpublished data of administrative agencies.

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(Continued from page 19)

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## Child Welfare

ALT, HERSCHEL, and ALT, EDITH. *Russia's Children: A First Report on Child Welfare in the Soviet Union*. New York: Bookman Associates, 1959. 240 pp. \$3.75.

BELL, VELMA. "Special Considerations in the Adoption of the Older Child." *Social Casework*, Vol. 40,

Table 5.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937–59

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers <sup>1</sup>	Interest received <sup>2</sup>	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses <sup>3</sup>	Invested in U.S. Government securities <sup>4</sup>	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1937–July 1959 <sup>5</sup> .....	\$63,748,642	\$5,580,872	\$47,119,029	\$1,489,593	\$19,793,830	\$927,063	\$20,720,893
Fiscal year:							
1956–57 <sup>6</sup> .....	6,539,849	560,558	6,514,581	150,057	22,263,318	765,560	23,028,878
1957–58 <sup>7</sup> .....	7,266,985	557,274	7,874,932	165,604	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
1958–59 <sup>8</sup> .....	7,565,086	543,420	9,173,588	206,049	20,474,430	1,067,040	21,541,470
1958							
July.....	425,596	1,614	* 822,184	19,129	21,474,961	923,535	22,398,497
August.....	922,527	11,943	707,613	14,396	21,689,015	921,943	22,610,958
September.....	453,262	15,960	716,471	23,262	21,502,387	838,061	22,340,448
October.....	408,812	21,384	703,008	17,601	21,148,151	901,884	22,050,035
November.....	674,926	9,530	698,756	16,482	20,997,551	1,021,703	22,019,254
December.....	355,057	214,020	703,598	20,310	20,953,408	911,014	21,864,422
1959							
January.....	230,887	1,980	751,454	16,709	20,395,900	933,226	21,329,126
February.....	875,272	15,934	790,721	17,388	20,280,440	1,131,783	21,412,224
March.....	727,420	17,686	812,432	6,586	20,411,558	926,753	21,338,310
April.....	626,778	22,445	816,871	17,645	20,116,268	1,036,749	21,153,017
May.....	1,278,210	10,835	826,599	17,332	20,539,768	1,058,362	21,598,130
June <sup>9</sup> .....	586,339	200,087	823,880	19,207	20,474,430	1,067,040	21,541,470
July <sup>9</sup> .....	298,757	1,822	* 1,103,117	18,039	19,793,830	927,063	20,720,893
Disability insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1957–July 1959 <sup>5</sup> .....	2,212,355	50,594	549,949	35,107	1,629,234	48,659	1,677,893
Fiscal year:							
1956–57 <sup>6</sup> .....	337,199	1,363	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,305	325,363	11,895	337,258
1957–58 <sup>7</sup> .....	926,403	15,843	* 168,420	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1958–59 <sup>8</sup> .....	894,995	33,293	339,231	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
1958							
July.....	38,173	46	18,747	69	1,065,186	33,190	1,118,376
August.....	129,295	410	19,551	69	1,170,578	57,884	1,228,461
September.....	54,743	188	22,646	69	1,221,478	39,198	1,260,676
October.....	40,715	403	26,060	545	1,234,262	40,928	1,275,189
November.....	96,209	554	27,021	545	1,264,062	80,326	1,344,387
December.....	44,337	13,523	23,189	545	1,320,758	57,756	1,378,514
1959							
January.....	16,494	102	32,793	738	1,316,678	44,901	1,361,578
February.....	108,608	794	31,096	246	1,359,353	80,285	1,439,638
March.....	82,163	—54	32,860	17,773	1,426,704	44,411	1,471,115
April.....	58,719	491	31,945	270	1,455,434	42,676	1,498,110
May.....	159,230	640	33,696	270	1,542,014	82,000	1,624,014
June <sup>9</sup> .....	66,308	16,196	39,628	270	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
July <sup>9</sup> .....	<sup>10</sup> 53,757	94	42,299	280	1,629,234	48,659	1,677,893

<sup>1</sup> For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947–51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952 for the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and January 1959 for the disability insurance trust fund, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

<sup>2</sup> Includes interest transferred to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions and, beginning June 1958, from the disability insurance trust fund to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (see footnote 4).

<sup>3</sup> Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for construction expenses for central office building.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning January 1957, subject to subsequent adjustment (with interest) between the two trust funds; the first adjustment, \$9.1 million applicable to

fiscal year 1956–57, was transferred from the disability trust fund in June 1958, and the second, \$17.5 million applicable to fiscal year 1957–58, was transferred in March 1959.

<sup>5</sup> Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest, and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>7</sup> Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

<sup>8</sup> Includes payment of \$124 million in July 1958 and of \$282 million in July 1959 to the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

<sup>9</sup> Benefit payments began August 1957.

<sup>10</sup> Includes \$22 million transferred to the disability insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

June 1959, pp. 327–334. 60 cents.  
Problems in older-child adoptions.  
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children, children from minority groups, and children with physical and emotional handicaps.  
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Seven papers.  
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK. *Finding More Foster Homes*.



**Table 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of selected months, December 1948-July 1959, by type of benefit, and monthly benefits awarded, July 1959<sup>1</sup>**

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Aug. 25, 1959]

Item	Total			Old-age	Disability <sup>1</sup>	Wife's or husband's			Child's <sup>4</sup>			Widow's or wid- ower's	Moth- er's	Par- ent's
	Total	OASI <sup>2</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>			Total	OASI <sup>2</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>	Total	OASI <sup>2</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>			
Number														
In current-payment status at end of month: December:														
1948.....	2,314,557	2,314,557	-----	1,047,985	-----	320,928	320,928	-----	581,265	581,265	-----	210,253	142,223	11,903
1950.....	3,477,243	3,477,243	-----	1,770,984	-----	508,350	508,350	-----	699,703	699,703	-----	314,189	169,438	14,579
1952.....	5,025,549	5,025,549	-----	2,643,932	-----	737,859	737,859	-----	938,751	938,751	-----	454,553	228,984	21,460
1954.....	6,886,480	6,886,480	-----	3,775,134	-----	1,015,892	1,015,892	-----	1,160,770	1,160,770	-----	638,091	271,536	25,057
1956.....	9,128,121	9,128,121	-----	5,112,430	-----	1,433,507	1,433,507	-----	1,340,995	1,340,995	-----	913,069	301,240	26,880
1958.....														
July.....	12,011,829	11,807,120	204,709	6,703,193	204,709	1,962,299	1,962,299	-----	1,578,996	1,578,996	-----	1,184,581	348,564	29,487
August.....	12,132,135	11,908,076	224,059	6,765,324	224,059	1,975,568	1,975,568	-----	1,587,690	1,587,690	-----	1,198,234	351,743	29,517
September.....	12,228,348	12,002,134	226,214	6,821,294	226,214	1,991,631	1,991,631	-----	1,597,269	1,597,269	-----	1,210,156	352,153	29,631
October.....	12,327,583	12,083,107	244,476	6,866,663	233,541	2,008,305	2,004,403	3,902	1,614,077	1,607,044	7,033	1,221,450	353,787	29,760
November.....	12,430,234	12,162,177	268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,624,135	1,606,028	18,107	1,232,583	353,964	30,065
December <sup>5</sup> .....														
1959.....														
January.....	12,565,823	12,263,577	302,246	6,968,335	248,894	2,045,988	2,025,344	20,644	1,663,592	1,630,884	32,708	1,254,302	354,028	30,684
February.....	12,674,727	12,359,615	315,112	7,026,854	254,701	2,063,391	2,039,655	23,736	1,676,635	1,639,960	36,675	1,267,444	354,689	31,013
March.....	12,827,393	12,498,748	328,645	7,111,435	261,266	2,088,632	2,062,296	26,336	1,695,411	1,654,368	41,043	1,282,174	356,995	31,480
April.....	12,967,396	12,629,974	337,422	7,187,142	265,858	2,110,941	2,083,136	27,805	1,714,849	1,671,090	43,759	1,296,422	360,250	31,934
May.....	13,067,700	12,720,592	347,108	7,238,215	268,842	2,126,089	2,095,981	30,108	1,731,373	1,683,215	48,158	1,308,743	362,115	32,323
June.....	13,181,380	12,820,164	361,216	7,295,640	275,164	2,141,761	2,108,534	33,227	1,747,656	1,694,831	52,825	1,321,979	366,498	32,682
July.....	13,288,220	12,903,579	384,641	7,345,206	288,631	2,155,701	2,118,439	37,262	1,760,617	1,701,869	58,748	1,334,316	370,743	33,006
Awarded, July 1959.....	184,248	150,961	33,287	74,850	19,818	31,830	26,247	5,583	32,198	24,312	7,886	18,025	6,977	550
Monthly amount														
In current-payment status at end of month: December:														
1948.....	\$45,872.5	\$45,872.5	-----	\$26,564.2	-----	\$4,307.3	\$4,307.3	-----	\$7,549.0	\$7,549.0	-----	\$4,331.0	\$2,958.6	\$162.2
1950.....	126,856.5	126,856.5	-----	77,678.3	-----	11,994.9	11,994.9	-----	19,366.3	19,366.3	-----	11,481.3	5,809.8	534.9
1952.....	205,179.0	205,179.0	-----	130,217.4	-----	19,178.4	19,178.4	-----	28,141.3	28,141.3	-----	18,482.2	8,272.7	887.0
1954.....	339,342.0	339,342.0	-----	223,271.8	-----	32,270.6	32,270.6	-----	40,996.4	40,996.4	-----	29,525.7	12,088.9	1,188.6
1956.....	482,592.9	482,592.9	-----	322,536.8	-----	48,325.6	48,325.6	-----	50,323.7	50,323.7	-----	45,780.0	14,292.2	1,364.8
1958.....														
July.....	667,363.5	652,102.1	\$15,261.5	441,563.1	\$15,261.5	68,460.4	68,460.4	-----	61,879.5	61,879.5	-----	61,149.5	17,503.9	1,545.7
August.....	677,727.1	659,425.0	18,302.2	446,748.6	18,302.2	69,053.8	61,053.8	-----	62,392.7	62,392.7	-----	61,955.0	17,725.5	1,549.4
September.....	684,620.2	666,089.0	18,531.2	451,347.4	18,531.2	69,737.2	69,737.2	-----	63,012.9	63,012.9	-----	62,674.0	17,758.8	1,558.7
October.....	690,935.7	671,456.3	19,479.4	454,946.3	19,142.6	70,373.3	70,238.2	\$135.1	63,731.8	63,530.1	\$201.7	63,329.8	17,843.7	1,568.2
November.....	697,528.6	677,103.7	20,424.9	459,201.1	19,515.7	71,230.1	70,814.8	415.2	64,130.2	63,636.3	494.0	63,976.6	17,886.5	1,588.3
December <sup>5</sup> .....														
1959.....														
January.....	759,750.1	736,167.1	23,583.0	497,547.3	21,876.1	77,097.1	76,355.1	742.0	71,832.6	70,867.7	964.9	69,977.3	19,671.5	1,748.2
February.....	768,656.8	744,262.9	24,393.9	503,286.7	22,441.7	77,951.9	77,097.1	854.8	72,597.0	71,499.6	1,097.4	70,826.5	19,780.0	1,773.0
March.....	780,181.2	754,952.8	25,228.4	510,893.7	23,044.9	79,065.0	78,116.5	948.5	73,569.0	72,334.0	1,235.0	71,778.4	20,022.1	1,808.2
April.....	790,219.9	764,420.0	25,799.9	517,379.6	23,465.2	80,001.0	78,995.5	1,005.6	74,557.7	73,228.5	1,329.2	72,704.5	20,270.3	1,841.6
May.....	797,299.4	771,009.7	26,289.7	521,731.1	23,740.0	80,628.9	79,544.1	1,084.8	75,386.2	73,921.3	1,464.9	73,504.5	20,438.2	1,870.5
June.....	805,545.3	778,404.0	27,141.2	526,700.8	24,324.3	81,295.2	80,096.6	1,199.2	76,209.0	74,591.3	1,617.7	74,359.1	20,760.4	1,896.4
July.....	813,712.0	785,002.7	28,709.3	531,230.1	25,563.2	81,901.0	80,557.8	1,343.2	76,861.8	75,058.9	1,802.9	75,151.8	21,084.1	1,920.1
Awarded, July 1959.....	12,084.2	9,811.7	2,272.5	6,095.6	1,820.2	1,240.1	1,034.6	205.5	1,346.6	1,099.7	246.9	1,091.6	452.8	37.2

<sup>1</sup> For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to old-age insurance (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disability insurance (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

<sup>3</sup> Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64.

<sup>4</sup> Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

<sup>5</sup> To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on monthly benefits and lump sums awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; the figures on benefits in current-payment status at the end of December 1958 are therefore not available.

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A reexamination of the study 10 years after the termination of the project.

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SORRENTINO, ANTHONY. "The Chicago

**Table 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits withheld, by reason for withholding payment and type of benefit, June 30, 1959<sup>1</sup>**

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Reason for withholding payment <sup>2</sup>	Total	Old-age			Disability	Wife's or husband's				Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Aged wife's <sup>3</sup>	Young wife's <sup>4</sup>	Husband's			
Total	352,182	197,797	145,631	52,166	2,635	47,605	38,070	9,160	375	14,383	89,659	103
Covered or noncovered employment <sup>5</sup> of beneficiary in United States or covered employment <sup>5</sup> of beneficiary outside United States	285,927	184,436	135,157	49,279	6,844	2,181	4,663	0	12,311	82,327	9	
Noncovered employment <sup>5</sup> of beneficiary outside United States	380	231	181	50	20	10	10	0	10	119	0	
Covered or noncovered employment <sup>5</sup> outside United States of old-age beneficiary on whose earnings benefit is based	37,299				37,299	33,875	3,059	365				
Noncovered employment <sup>5</sup> outside United States of old-age beneficiary on whose earnings benefit is based	49				49	39	0	10				
Failure to have care of an entitled child	5,440				791		791			4,649		
Disabled person refused to accept rehabilitation services	0				0							
Determination of continuing disability pending	1,290				1,229	61	10	51				
Payee not determined	4,302	2,616	1,912	704	552	395	355	40	0	503	208	28
Administrative reasons	17,495	10,514	8,381	2,133	854	2,146	1,600	546	0	1,559	2,356	66

<sup>1</sup> Benefits withheld from (1) old-age (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents, (2) survivor beneficiaries, and (3) disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents, for whom data are shown separately in table 8. Data for child's benefits withheld are not available.

<sup>2</sup> As provided under section 203 of the amended act except for the reason "payee

not determined," in which case benefit payments are accrued pending determination of guardian or appropriate payee.

<sup>3</sup> Wives aged 65 or over, and wives aged 62-64 with no entitled children.

<sup>4</sup> Wives under age 65 with 1 or more entitled children.

<sup>5</sup> Includes self-employment.

**Table 8.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits withheld from disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents, by reason for withholding payment and type of benefit, June 30, 1959<sup>1</sup>**

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Reason for withholding payment <sup>2</sup>	Total	Disability			Wife's or husband's			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Aged wife's <sup>3</sup>	Young wife's <sup>4</sup>	Husband's
Total	4,583	2,635	2,239	396	1,948	31	1,917	0
Covered or noncovered employment <sup>5</sup> of beneficiary in United States or covered employment <sup>5</sup> of beneficiary outside United States	1,703				1,703	0	1,703	0
Noncovered employment <sup>5</sup> of beneficiary outside United States	10				10	0	10	0
Failure to have care of an entitled child	41				41		41	
Disabled person refused to accept rehabilitation services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Determination of continuing disability pending	1,290	1,114	1,114	115	61	10	51	0
Payee not determined	562	552	406	146	10	0	10	0
Administrative reasons	977	854	719	135	123	21	102	0

<sup>1</sup> These data are included in table 7. Data for child's benefits withheld not available.

<sup>2</sup> As provided under section 203 of the amended act except for the reason "payee not determined," in which case benefit payments are accrued pending deter-

mination of guardian or appropriate payee.

<sup>3</sup> Wives aged 65 or over, and wives aged 62-64 with no entitled children.

<sup>4</sup> Wives under age 65 with 1 or more entitled children.

<sup>5</sup> Includes self-employment.

**Area Project After 25 Years.** *Federal Probation*, Vol. 23, June 1959, pp. 40-45. Free.

Summarizes the project's underlying philosophy, organization, operating procedures, and accomplishments in combating juvenile delinquency.

### Health and Medical Care

BAUMGARTNER, LEONA, and KLEM, MARGARET C. *Management and Union Health Programs, 1950-1956: The Coordination of Care and Public Understanding and Acceptance of Health Services.* (Reprinted from *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Dec. 1958, Feb. 1959, April 1959.) Miami: Industrial Medicine Publishing Co., 1959. 26 pp.

Includes a bibliography under five

major headings: Management Health Programs, Union Health Activities, Voluntary Health Insurance, Interrelationships Among Health Programs, and Public Understanding and Acceptance of Health Programs.

DENSEN, PAUL M.; SHAPIRO, SAM; and EINHORN, MARILYN. "Concerning High and Low Utilizers of Service in a Medical Care Plan, and the Persistence of Utilization Levels over a Three Year Period." *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, Vol. 37, July 1959, pp. 217-250. 50 cents.

GELBER, S. M. "Hospital Insurance in Canada." *International Labour Review*, Vol. 79, Mar. 1959, pp. 244-272. 60 cents.

A brief history of social security

and health insurance in Canada and an analysis of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act of 1957.

SCHLESINGER, EDWARD R. "The Role of Community Health Services in Meeting the Needs of Mothers and Children." *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, Vol. 49, May 1959, pp. 585-589. \$1.25.

TAYLOR, MALCOLM G. *Financial Aspects of Health Insurance.* (Tax Paper No. 12.) Toronto: Canadian Tax Foundation, Dec. 1957. 102 pp. \$2.

Discusses the impact of illness, health resources and expenditures, financial aspects of voluntary insurance and government programs, and

(Continued on page 31)

Table 9.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, July 1959 <sup>1</sup>

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment <sup>1</sup>
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment <sup>3</sup>			Total unemployment		
						Weeks com- pensated	Benefits paid <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly number of bene- ficiaries	Weeks com- pensated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	563,706	1,227,704	500,550	6,003,695	2,512,049	5,061,151	\$142,502,875	1,100,250	4,659,731	\$29.10	1,332,832
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	7,715	37,046	19,545	132,457	67,637	103,513	3,207,861	22,503	98,725	31.67	30,612
Maine.....	2,990	5,091	2,234	41,591	21,840	36,391	742,033	7,911	34,217	20.74	9,220
Massachusetts.....	15,794	58,368	31,935	249,177	128,043	215,853	5,993,503	46,925	185,281	29.94	53,526
New Hampshire.....	3,854	3,498	1,823	21,702	11,287	18,330	435,207	3,985	17,184	24.47	4,907
Rhode Island.....	2,030	16,963	10,417	53,913	30,305	45,600	1,203,310	9,913	41,548	27.41	11,959
Vermont.....	1,262	1,509	855	7,583	4,156	6,450	150,881	1,402	6,008	24.09	1,666
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	13,826	69,493	40,716	307,738	175,084	280,411	8,690,984	60,959	246,855	32.01	65,344
New York.....	75,404	214,674	104,875	1,080,846	503,674	953,230	30,639,124	207,224	861,857	33.77	231,481
Puerto Rico.....	2,996	714	265	6,490	2,552						
Virgin Islands.....	223	0	0	5	0						
Region III:											
Delaware.....	624	2,280	511	10,259	3,525	9,491	292,606	2,063	8,864	31.72	2,192
District of Columbia.....	4,611	2,597	1,059	17,377	8,131	15,330	388,530	3,333	14,956	25.52	3,957
Maryland.....	6,744	24,060	9,539	113,309	45,278	116,412	3,277,928	25,307	108,457	28.86	25,810
North Carolina.....	15,057	28,149	14,274	137,016	72,038	137,491	2,724,098	29,889	130,151	20.02	31,073
Pennsylvania.....	23,320	151,694	63,573	779,054	302,819	635,669	17,338,732	138,189	589,702	28.19	169,250
Virginia.....	7,879	10,190	3,913	71,342	32,837	56,850	1,214,002	12,359	54,772	21.67	14,600
West Virginia.....	1,997	14,588	1,502	111,392	16,011	88,813	1,847,239	19,307	78,994	21.56	25,721
Region IV:											
Alabama.....	9,229	20,699	4,432	110,408	32,416	81,258	1,778,811	17,665	78,556	22.11	24,952
Florida.....	19,279	28,079	13,248	129,341	59,752	94,375	2,201,928	20,516	90,617	23.63	28,280
Georgia.....	12,849	20,761	7,970	111,397	51,673	87,362	1,945,400	18,992	79,660	23.00	24,253
Mississippi.....	8,672	7,620	2,047	51,999	14,278	43,536	1,004,161	9,464	41,002	23.49	11,120
South Carolina.....	8,533	12,438	5,419	53,861	24,474	39,659	837,066	8,622	36,659	21.56	11,628
Tennessee.....	9,986	17,314	7,181	117,994	48,689	95,593	1,979,841	20,781	88,125	21.28	26,042
Region V:											
Kentucky.....	5,454	14,772	3,107	99,021	28,837	75,861	1,941,805	16,492	69,510	26.55	22,229
Michigan.....	14,749	59,608	14,500	204,611	63,593	166,845	5,426,963	36,271	159,530	33.25	57,380
Ohio.....	21,215	42,347	11,664	197,154	71,059	150,287	4,402,919	32,671	140,861	30.12	44,099
Region VI:											
Illinois.....	20,680	49,361	18,343	278,501	120,439	242,230	6,699,448	52,659	221,420	28.44	60,676
Indiana.....	8,006	25,379	7,571	79,831	30,539	73,851	1,967,015	16,055	64,824	28.03	21,881
Minnesota.....	10,806	10,214	3,161	66,672	28,734	55,415	1,449,694	12,047	52,230	26.75	14,365
Wisconsin.....	14,167	15,269	6,825	57,418	26,527	43,530	1,398,834	9,463	39,460	32.72	13,193
Region VII:											
Iowa.....	8,001	3,931	1,652	21,021	12,693	16,264	355,690	3,536	14,091	23.11	4,705
Kansas.....	8,321	4,978	1,600	26,011	10,703	23,783	722,789	5,170	22,599	30.88	5,863
Missouri.....	8,983	24,681	11,805	110,245	41,966	75,372	1,852,441	16,385	66,417	26.12	24,330
Nebraska.....	5,297	1,463	888	8,434	5,620	7,496	191,888	1,630	7,143	26.18	1,854
North Dakota.....	2,633	632	170	2,461	930	2,160	53,659	470	1,807	25.72	657
South Dakota.....	2,375	396	181	1,596	966	1,207	25,174	262	1,010	22.65	366
Region VIII:											
Arkansas.....	7,164	8,745	2,531	44,156	14,768	27,083	538,734	5,888	25,278	20.32	9,752
Louisiana.....	6,775	15,867	2,659	103,022	19,195	97,163	2,841,803	21,122	91,032	29.96	21,689
Oklahoma.....	12,915	8,999	2,849	56,442	22,467	43,596	1,061,903	9,477	40,711	25.03	12,418
Texas.....	44,550	27,635	7,356	168,757	52,224	161,611	3,825,096	35,133	153,562	24.02	40,545
Region IX:											
Colorado.....	11,217	5,010	915	17,446	5,952	14,681	458,014	3,192	13,543	32.05	4,222
Montana.....	3,464	1,604	549	9,752	4,360	11,740	303,146	2,552	11,740	25.68	2,201
New Mexico.....	4,420	3,678	487	15,523	2,917	11,638	296,181	2,530	10,890	26.08	3,089
Utah.....	3,689	4,278	705	15,665	5,719	13,484	396,028	2,931	12,227	30.24	3,338
Wyoming.....	1,562	655	115	3,392	1,190	3,078	104,783	669	2,666	34.87	816
Region X:											
Arizona.....	6,686	8,899	1,479	44,903	7,497	32,655	1,019,152	7,099	31,708	31.45	9,767
California.....	47,755	94,059	30,933	495,625	211,868	443,246	13,997,879	96,358	415,409	32.47	107,697
Hawaii.....	2,088	1,449	444	10,496	4,454	9,993	278,812	2,172	8,289	30.90	2,359
Nevada.....	3,478	2,609	553	9,353	2,529	8,199	303,732	1,782	7,685	37.86	2,120
Region XI:											
Alaska.....	988	1,117	185	6,667	1,304	5,897	215,272	1,282	5,649	36.99	1,574
Idaho.....	4,773	3,041	2,034	10,846	5,834	7,835	242,247	1,703	7,430	31.26	2,563
Oregon.....	7,868	10,479	3,744	34,300	14,518	20,952	673,136	4,555	19,342	32.81	7,637
Washington.....	8,719	28,524	14,212	88,123	36,148	52,382	1,565,393	11,387	49,478	30.38	21,354

<sup>1</sup> Excludes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government; not comparable, therefore, with data previously published in the *Bulletin* for April 1955-June 1959.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes transitional claims.

<sup>3</sup> Total, part-total, and partial.

<sup>4</sup> Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 34 placements made in Guam, not shown separately.

Source: The Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.



**Table 10.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, July 1958-July 1959 <sup>1</sup>**

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total <sup>2</sup>	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) <sup>4</sup>	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) <sup>4</sup>					
			Families	Recipients															
				Total <sup>3</sup>	Children														
Number of recipients															Percentage change from previous month				
1958																			
July		2,458,761	729,338	2,737,438	2,094,972	108,886	315,968	405,000		-0.1	+0.2	+0.5	+1.1	-3.1					
August		2,456,043	732,050	2,750,536	2,105,682	109,114	318,151	384,000		-1	+5	+2	+7	-5.3					
September		2,454,281	736,478	2,770,505	2,121,913	109,342	320,516	380,000		-1	+7	+2	+7	-8					
October		2,457,566	741,501	2,792,425	2,139,688	109,594	322,974	386,000		+1	+8	+2	+8	+1.5					
November		2,454,340	746,271	2,811,134	2,154,928	109,796	325,294	393,000		-1	+7	+2	+7	+1.8					
December		2,454,593	756,388	2,850,377	2,185,181	109,837	327,781	434,000		( <sup>5</sup> )	+1.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	+8	+10.5					
1959																			
January		2,448,033	763,380	2,878,505	2,206,932	109,707	329,479	471,000		-3	+1.0	-1	+5	+8.4					
February		2,438,436	769,185	2,901,369	2,224,849	109,468	330,345	480,000		-4	+8	-2	+3	+2.0					
March <sup>7</sup>		2,433,348	775,557	2,916,631	2,235,296	109,259	331,294	480,000		-1	+8	+1	+7	( <sup>5</sup> )					
April <sup>7</sup>		2,431,092	781,132	2,940,172	2,253,313	109,542	335,134	450,000		-2	+5	( <sup>5</sup> )	+8	-6.3					
May <sup>7</sup>		2,427,898	781,114	2,942,684	2,255,628	109,538	337,495	413,000		-1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	+8	-8.2					
June <sup>8</sup>		2,419,959	777,680	2,928,957	2,247,002	109,446	339,233	388,000		-3	-5	-1	+5	-6.1					
July		2,413,982	772,224	2,912,022	2,233,564	109,434	341,330	370,000		-2	-6	( <sup>5</sup> )	+6	-4.6					
Amount of assistance									Percentage change from previous month										
1958																			
July	\$283,185,000	\$150,875,984	\$74,316,563		\$7,258,399	\$18,998,787	\$24,648,000		-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	+0.4	+0.2	-4.1					
August	283,108,000	151,598,122	74,624,065		7,254,331	19,199,930	23,184,000		( <sup>5</sup> )	+5	+4	-1	+1.1	-5.9					
September	285,296,000	151,647,823	76,051,105		7,324,068	19,503,462	23,404,000		+8	( <sup>5</sup> )	+1.9	+1.0	+1.6	+9					
October	292,746,000	155,652,052	77,775,804		7,406,754	19,960,435	24,778,000		+2.6	+2.6	+2.3	+1.1	+2.3	+5.9					
November	293,582,000	155,069,318	78,749,954		7,446,554	20,057,141	25,099,000		+3	-4	+1.3	+5	+5	+1.3					
December	303,277,000	157,340,068	80,630,305		7,500,736	20,513,094	29,893,000		+3.3	+1.5	+2.4	+7	+2.3	+19.1					
1959																			
January	306,705,000	157,827,831	81,475,458		7,481,605	20,741,887	31,912,000		+1.1	+3	+1.0	-3	+1.1	+6.8					
February	308,057,000	156,529,222	82,692,290		7,467,038	20,902,565	32,557,000		+4	-8	+1.5	-2	+8	+2.0					
March <sup>7</sup>	310,668,000	156,566,456	83,648,244		7,523,686	21,091,117	33,203,000		+8	+1	+1.7	+1.1	+1.6	+2.0					
April <sup>7</sup>	309,448,000	156,834,503	84,509,504		7,512,199	21,240,340	30,772,000		-4	( <sup>5</sup> )	+2	-4	+2	-7.3					
May <sup>7</sup>	307,286,000	157,332,423	84,732,412		7,578,135	21,632,321	27,752,000		-7	+4	+5	+7	+2.0	-9.8					
June <sup>8</sup>	303,079,000	156,713,649	83,157,339		7,556,299	21,497,170	25,497,000		-1.4	-4	+1.7	-1	+2	-8.1					
July	299,880,000	155,555,148	82,663,617		7,562,964	21,586,678	24,672,000		-1.1	-7	-6	+1	+4	-3.3					

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

<sup>3</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage change based on data for

52 States, July 1958-June 1959; on 53 States for July 1959.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Except for general assistance, data included for Illinois understated for March, overstated for April, and partly estimated for May because of administrative change in the processing of payments. Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois.

<sup>8</sup> Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois (data not comparable, see footnote 7).

## PROGRAM OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

band's benefits are based was working in noncovered employment outside the United States. About 5,400 young wife's or mother's benefits were suspended because the beneficiary did not have a child entitled to benefits in her care. Payments to 4,300 persons were temporarily held up pending determination of the proper payee. Almost 1,300 benefits were being withheld while an examination of the current disability status of the disabled-worker beneficiary was being made.

● Unemployment covered by the unemployment insurance programs established by State law increased during July but was substantially less

than it had been a year earlier. The number of initial claims, representing new unemployment, rose sharply (26 percent) during the month to a total of 1.2 million but was 25 percent less than the number in July 1958. Insured unemployment averaged 1.3 million—3 percent higher than in June but 48 percent less than in July 1958. In an average week, 1.1 million unemployed workers drew benefits; the average benefit paid for total unemployment was \$29.10. Benefits paid during the month amounted to \$142.5 million—approximately the same as in June and 53 percent less than in July 1958.

Unemployed Federal workers filed 15,300 initial claims in July—31 percent more than in June but about the same as in July 1958. Benefits were

less by about \$223,000, totaling approximately \$3.6 million. Under the program of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen, insured unemployment was substantially the same as in the preceding month, but an 18-percent rise in the number of initial claims brought their total to about 27,000. Benefits paid during July amounted to \$5.3 million.

## Veterans' Pension Act

On August 29 the President signed the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-211). The new law, which goes into effect July 1, 1960, concerns non-service-connected pensions only. It permits such pensions to be paid to the widows and orphans of a deceased veteran who had had 90

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**Table 11.—Proportion of population receiving assistance (recipient rates), by State, June 1959<sup>1</sup>**

[Except for general assistance, includes recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care. All data subject to revision]

State	Recipients of OAA per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Children receiving ADC per 1,000 population under age 18	Recipients of AB per 100,000 population aged 18 and over	Recipients of APTD per 1,000 population aged 18-64	Recipients of GA per 1,000 persons under age 65
United States average.....	156	34	97	3.7	6.6
Ala.....	406	55	85	7.4	( <sup>2</sup> ) 2.3
Alaska.....	210	36	106		4.9
Ariz.....	176	41	119		4.5
Ark.....	290	35	188	8.0	4.8
Calif.....	215	38	151	8	2.4
Colo.....	330	32	29	6.0	6.7
Conn.....	67	22	20	1.6	8.0
Del.....	44	28	89	1.3	2.1
D. C.....	47	52	41	5.4	
Fla.....	151	49	85	3.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ga.....	356	29	156	9.5	1.2
Hawaii.....	50	33	27	3.4	4.4
Idaho.....	131	20	43	2.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ill.....	83	31	47	3.1	12.9
Ind.....	70	18	65		14.8
Iowa.....	111	24	79		3.0
Kans.....	129	22	46	3.8	2.9
Ky.....	205	48	167	4.9	1.9
La.....	572	58	142	9.5	3.4
Maine.....	115	43	77	3.7	9.7
Md.....	48	25	24	3.2	1.7
Mass.....	157	23	65	3.7	4.7
Mich.....	108	23	36	1.0	17.7
Minn.....	142	20	52	1.2	6.6
Miss.....	446	62	467	8.0	7
Mo.....	256	51	184	6.6	2.9
Mont.....	112	20	82	3.9	5.6
Nebr.....	100	15	98	2.0	2.2
Nev.....	201	24	107		1.6
N. H.....	79	16	62	1.2	5.2
N. J.....	38	14	24	1.8	6.0
N. Mex.....	211	55	85	5.4	1.1
N. Y.....	65	37	36	4.0	7.8
N. C.....	169	45	186	7.3	1.2
N. Dak.....	135	20	24	3.1	2.2
Ohio.....	106	21	61	2.0	12.8
Okla.....	384	58	128	7.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oreg.....	104	25	24	5.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Pa.....	47	35	237	2.5	7.4
P. R.....	378	141	151	19.0	1.3
R. I.....	83	44	22	5.6	9.4
S. C.....	223	29	127	6.5	1.8
S. Dak.....	132	30	38	3.1	1.6
Tenn.....	200	46	133	4.1	1.8
Tex.....	326	21	112	1.0	( <sup>2</sup> )
Utah.....	147	24	41	4.9	4.3
Vt.....	133	25	57	4.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
V. I.....	292	59	154	9.2	6.0
Va.....	57	20	52	2.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wash.....	200	30	43	4.1	7.7
W. Va.....	120	83	85	6.9	2.5
Wis.....	96	18	40	6	5.7
Wyo.....	139	16	34	3.2	4.4

<sup>1</sup> Based on population estimated by the Bureau of Public Assistance as of July 1959.

<sup>2</sup> Average for 48 States. No program in operation in remaining States.

<sup>3</sup> Average for 46 States. See footnote 6.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05.

<sup>5</sup> Includes recipients of payments made without Federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California, 148; Missouri, 158; Pennsylvania, 89.

<sup>6</sup> Number of persons aided not currently available.

<sup>7</sup> Includes unknown number of persons receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

**Table 12.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, July 1959<sup>1</sup>**

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	\$21,550,420	\$4,707,478	\$582,986	\$3,431,467	\$7,840,000
Alabama.....	825	826		#14	17
Alaska.....				( <sup>2</sup> )	38,914
Arkansas.....	344,687	34,803	7,988	47,703	
California.....	1,566,018	957,720	84,546		90,556
Colorado.....	792,438	41,220	2,783	9,769	67,406
Connecticut.....	323,510	158,840	10,404	85,800	( <sup>2</sup> )
Delaware.....			549		
Dist. of Col.....	26,255	246		11,279	
Florida.....	246,678		5,278	34,879	
Hawaii.....	11,401	24,848	579	8,846	
Idaho.....	10,308		100	664	
Illinois.....	2,027,040	449,733	60,477	363,428	635,814
Indiana.....	500,305	132,326	24,695		265,979
Iowa.....	209,692	61,281	8,544	( <sup>2</sup> )	249,379
Kansas.....	325,896	83,149	5,067	58,134	46,037
Louisiana.....	230,372	9,516	3,099	49,440	4,959
Maine.....	130,636	22,420	4,580	22,656	62,335
Maryland.....	50,390	78,262	1,427	21,367	
Massachusetts.....	3,161,480	175,774	17,660	518,942	145,862
Michigan.....	434,663	82,285	8,239	27,264	227,904
Minnesota.....	1,578,445	163,830	32,136	10,128	225,579
Montana.....	40		190		212,131
Nebraska.....	321,062	6,225	28,810	30,909	23,819
Nevada.....	15,792		1,002	( <sup>2</sup> )	25,875
New Hampshire.....	77,294	15,573	2,646	11,850	( <sup>2</sup> )
New Jersey.....	626,842	38,929	26	130,344	175,565
New Mexico.....	90,424	57,784	2,688	20,032	9,237
New York.....	2,652,232	1,033,949	98,555	1,102,714	239,034
North Carolina.....	94,252	46,330	4,936	52,246	205,508
North Dakota.....	226,747	28,330	2,133	36,750	18,345
Ohio.....	894,458	169,675	30,016	102,862	1,191,084
Oklahoma.....	964,887		19,866	94,721	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oregon.....	293,118	31,495	3,013	71,573	29,833
Pennsylvania.....	181,850	301,923	49,044	88,605	128,080
Rhode Island.....	97,342	76,969	984	41,175	79,845
South Carolina.....					15,923
South Dakota.....					123,950
Tennessee.....	130,297	10,952	4,867	18,315	
Utah.....	32,454			10,685	1,571
Virgin Islands.....	292	151	5	51	150
Virginia.....	48,277		2,466	13,804	8,124
Washington.....	1,418,918	180,437	18,233	199,336	90,706
West Virginia.....	63,740	65,557	3,239	19,705	8,223
Wisconsin.....	1,319,660	160,369	31,735	110,426	219,254
Wyoming.....	29,409	5,751	381	4,851	33,247

<sup>1</sup> For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

<sup>3</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>4</sup> Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Data not available.

**Table 13.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, July 1959 <sup>1</sup>**

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>
Total, 54 States <sup>4</sup>	\$64.44	\$56.05	\$8.93	\$28.39	\$26.85	\$1.62	\$69.11	\$64.04	\$5.33	\$63.24	\$53.75	\$10.05
Alabama.....	45.11	45.10	.01	7.02	7.02	.01	52.72	48.78	3.94	33.39	33.37	.02
Arkansas.....	49.15	43.05	6.16	16.15	14.83	1.34	103.16	97.31	6.00	37.13	30.42	6.75
California.....	84.08	78.21	6.00	45.58	41.99	3.78	77.04	67.91	9.12	65.41	63.66	1.75
Colorado.....	98.39	83.07	15.33	32.28	30.75	1.53	119.56	85.56	34.00	127.07	87.80	39.27
Connecticut.....	112.20	90.20	22.00	47.78	41.13	6.66	68.71	66.84	2.13	74.01	71.47	4.22
Delaware.....	64.47	59.27	5.11	33.31	33.30	.01	58.92	57.07	2.07	59.78	55.97	4.20
District of Columbia.....	53.63	50.24	3.52	33.57	30.99	2.58	66.75	60.53	6.23	74.59	66.33	8.26
Florida.....	60.61	52.97	7.63	33.57	30.99	2.58	69.59	69.01	.58	69.59	68.92	.67
Hawaii.....	64.04	62.68	1.36	33.57	30.99	2.58	69.59	69.01	.58	69.59	68.92	.67
Idaho.....	64.04	62.68	1.36	33.57	30.99	2.58	69.59	69.01	.58	69.59	68.92	.67
Illinois.....	69.64	46.21	26.14	38.66	35.55	3.18	79.42	61.31	19.49	70.77	60.98	20.40
Indiana.....	58.90	42.83	17.11	27.80	25.11	3.17	71.03	59.44	13.00	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Iowa.....	72.81	67.92	5.85	35.93	34.57	1.90	87.61	83.15	5.82	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Kansas.....	77.27	66.90	11.10	35.56	32.09	3.84	80.01	72.55	8.43	81.83	69.01	13.89
Louisiana.....	66.11	64.29	1.85	21.92	21.84	.10	75.99	74.92	1.18	53.74	50.67	3.22
Maine.....	65.02	54.06	10.99	27.49	26.35	1.14	68.99	58.99	10.00	70.81	58.81	12.00
Maryland.....	59.58	54.34	5.24	28.46	26.24	2.22	63.59	60.40	3.19	65.02	61.23	3.79
Massachusetts.....	94.12	56.33	38.73	42.65	39.23	3.68	118.02	110.83	8.23	112.23	63.94	51.84
Michigan.....	71.09	64.35	6.74	38.06	37.20	.85	76.08	71.52	4.56	86.06	79.68	6.38
Minnesota.....	85.69	54.23	32.80	42.93	38.45	4.98	95.14	67.99	29.06	61.51	57.94	4.56
Montana.....	62.99	62.98	.01	27.62	27.06	.60	70.42	69.88	.53	71.52	52.06	19.76
Nebraska.....	68.28	48.10	20.55	27.62	27.06	.60	86.39	55.98	31.01	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Nevada.....	69.09	63.10	5.99	40.04	36.19	3.85	98.61	92.71	5.89	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	69.99	54.83	15.22	40.04	36.19	3.85	72.86	61.91	11.21	87.39	57.53	30.00
New Jersey.....	88.16	61.09	32.87	46.13	45.45	1.06	83.30	83.27	.03	94.51	76.00	21.33
New Mexico.....	64.97	56.39	8.57	29.95	27.88	2.06	63.74	56.90	6.84	65.77	56.93	8.84
New York.....	101.50	73.63	31.11	41.17	37.46	4.04	105.48	83.17	24.63	99.38	72.87	29.23
North Carolina.....	41.07	39.19	1.88	19.46	19.00	.46	52.19	51.29	.96	47.76	44.86	2.90
North Dakota.....	85.39	57.75	30.65	38.14	34.90	4.36	80.59	60.26	21.55	92.10	61.86	34.22
Ohio.....	67.12	58.56	9.94	28.09	26.29	1.79	65.94	57.76	8.18	69.33	59.74	9.60
Oklahoma.....	76.37	65.83	10.54	38.80	37.80	1.71	94.05	83.50	10.56	85.55	74.97	10.58
Oregon.....	69.00	53.96	16.59	38.80	37.80	1.71	84.26	73.73	11.08	81.09	69.10	14.34
Pennsylvania.....	68.09	64.45	3.64	31.08	29.35	1.73	64.04	61.24	2.80	59.99	54.55	5.44
Rhode Island.....	76.72	62.75	14.00	35.89	31.14	4.75	75.26	67.26	8.00	81.30	66.30	15.00
Tennessee.....	43.44	41.14	2.30	18.71	18.57	.14	48.07	46.37	1.70	46.13	43.83	2.30
Utah.....	65.55	61.56	3.99	11.89	11.74	.19	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	72.29	67.41	4.88
Virgin Islands.....	23.46	23.03	.51	11.89	11.74	.19	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	25.35	24.85	.50
Virginia.....	41.31	38.19	3.18	45.08	40.65	4.48	51.61	50.33	2.02	47.23	45.02	2.26
Washington.....	84.36	60.06	27.29	45.08	40.65	4.48	95.51	73.74	24.12	97.84	68.45	32.13
West Virginia.....	39.53	36.40	3.13	25.31	24.48	.83	43.89	40.81	3.08	42.33	39.65	2.67
Wisconsin.....	76.00	42.71	36.00	42.95	39.49	4.84	83.83	54.53	31.30	117.48	37.61	83.85
Wyoming.....	70.23	61.71	8.53	36.52	34.42	2.10	70.06	64.29	5.77	72.43	63.23	9.20

<sup>1</sup> Averages for general assistance not computed because of differences among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

<sup>3</sup> May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 14-17 for average payments for State programs under which no vendor payments for medical care were made.

<sup>4</sup> For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 49 States with programs in operation.

<sup>5</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>6</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

## VETERANS' PENSION ACT

(Continued from page 27)

days' active service in World War II or the Korean conflict; the service requirements for the veteran himself are unchanged.

All pensions will be based on need. The veteran's pension will range from \$40 a month to \$100, varying with

the amount of his income and the number of dependents. For a widow the pension will range from \$25 to \$75, depending on income and the number of children, with \$15 added to the basic pension for each child after the first. The pension will be \$35 for one orphan; for each additional orphan in the family, \$15 is

added to the basic pension. The new law also adds \$70 a month to the basic pension payment for those helpless veterans requiring regular aid and attendance when they are not in a Veterans Administration facility.

The provisions of Public Law 86-211 will be reported in more detail in an early issue of the BULLETIN.



**Table 14.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1959<sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1959 in—		July 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup> ...	2,413,982	\$155,555,148	\$64.44	-0.2	-0.7	-1.8	+3.1
Ala.	100,178	4,518,699	45.11	-1	( <sup>3</sup> )	-2.5	+17.1
Alaska	1,456	* 89,209	61.27	-8	+3	-5.8	-4.7
Ariz.	13,904	862,524	62.03	+2	+8.8	-1.2	+11.4
Ark.	55,997	2,752,319	49.15	-5	+5	-2	+2.1
Calif.	261,003	21,945,721	84.08	-2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-2.0	-2.0
Colo. <sup>3</sup>	51,706	5,087,497	98.39	-1	+3	-8	+4.6
Conn.	14,705	1,649,919	112.20	-1.0	+8	-3.6	-1.5
Del.	1,408	68,798	48.86	-3	-6	-8.4	-8.4
D. C.	3,237	208,679	64.47	+5	+7	+4.0	+18.7
Fla.	70,045	3,756,638	53.63	-1	-4	+8	+5
Ga.	98,009	4,645,781	47.40	-1	-3	-2	+9.1
Guam	36	925	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Hawaii	1,494	90,545	60.61	+4	+4.1	-2.0	+13.0
Idaho	7,564	484,379	64.04	-5	-5	-4.3	+1.3
Ill.	77,542	5,399,661	69.64	-4	-5	-5.0	-5
Ind.	29,234	1,721,824	58.90	-7	-2.0	-4.2	-2.9
Iowa	35,852	2,610,436	72.81	-1	+3	-3.1	+4.6
Kans.	29,352	2,268,002	77.27	-7	-7	-4.2	+6
Ky.	57,147	2,469,958	43.22	-1	-2	-3	+11.4
La.	124,609	8,237,348	66.11	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	+3	+7.6
Maine	11,883	772,675	65.02	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-1.6	+12.7
Md.	9,624	573,367	59.58	-3	( <sup>5</sup> )	-1.1	+6.3
Mass.	81,628	7,682,860	94.12	-4	-2.9	-3.4	-1.1
Mich.	64,447	4,581,506	71.09	-5	-8	-3.7	-1.4
Minn.	48,120	4,123,476	85.69	-3	-1.0	-5	+2.5
Miss.	80,677	2,404,291	29.80	( <sup>5</sup> )	-2	-5	-6
Mo.	118,773	6,644,124	55.94	-5	-4	-3.2	-7
Mont.	7,255	456,979	62.99	-3	-1.3	-6.5	-4.4
Nebr.	15,625	1,066,837	68.28	-3	+1	-4.4	+2.1
Nev.	2,636	182,130	69.09	+1.1	+3.1	+1.8	+2.8
N. H.	5,079	355,486	69.99	-2	-1.8	-3.8	-4
N. J.	19,072	1,681,432	88.16	( <sup>5</sup> )	+3	-1.1	+5.6
N. Mex.	10,549	685,334	64.97	+2	+3.2	+2.1	+24.0
N. Y.	85,242	8,652,272	101.50	-6	-2.4	-3.7	+2.8
N. C.	50,134	2,058,944	41.07	-3	+3	-1.3	+8.8
N. Dak.	7,397	631,663	85.39	-4	+1.8	-1.9	+3.1
Ohio	89,969	6,038,691	67.12	-1	-3.5	-4	+1.8
Okl.	91,536	6,990,549	76.37	-3	-3	-1.9	+8.8
Oreg.	17,667	1,219,008	69.00	-5	-7.9	-1.4	-15.0
Pa.	50,013	3,405,194	68.09	+2	+1.0	-2.3	+36.1
P. R.	40,355	330,194	8.18	-3	-4	-1.8	-1.2
R. I.	6,953	533,460	76.72	-1	+2.9	-3.3	+2.0
S. C.	33,786	1,276,056	37.77	-4	-6	-4.4	-4.9
S. Dak.	9,185	541,859	58.99	-4	+3	-5.0	+7.9
Tenn.	56,651	2,460,730	43.44	-2	-9	-8	+10.3
Texas	223,076	11,609,897	52.04	-1	-2	-6	+9.9
Utah	8,144	533,803	65.55	-8	-2.1	-5.5	-3.2
Vt.	5,859	335,594	57.28	-2	( <sup>5</sup> )	-3.7	+8.2
V. I.	577	13,537	23.46	-1.2	-9	-6.0	+18.1
Va.	15,160	626,289	41.31	-2	+2	-2.4	+9.6
Wash.	51,986	4,385,532	84.36	+1	-6.0	-5.4	-9.7
W. Va.	20,335	803,876	39.53	-5	+14.8	-4.6	+6.0
Wis.	36,662	2,786,307	76.00	-1.4	-4.2	-2.7	-3.9
Wyo.	3,449	242,234	70.23	-6	-3.3	-5.3	-4.1

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 3,903 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$344,914 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> In addition, supplemental payments of \$17,885 from general assistance funds were made to 54 recipients.

<sup>5</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

<sup>6</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Act amendments of 1958.

<sup>7</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 15.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1959<sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1959 in—		July 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup> ...	109,434	\$7,562,964	\$69.11	( <sup>3</sup> )	+0.1	+0.5	+4.2
Ala.	1,655	58,571	35.39	-0.1	+1	-1.5	+34.1
Alaska	94	6,688	71.15	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Ariz.	833	60,312	72.40	+2.0	+8.5	+1.6	+14.2
Ark.	2,028	106,923	52.72	-9	-2.6	-2	-9
Calif. <sup>3</sup>	14,091	1,453,577	103.16	( <sup>5</sup> )	-1	+1.5	+1
Colo.	305	23,496	77.04	-2.2	-1.6	-7.6	-7.2
Conn.	306	36,584	119.56	+1.0	+7.5	-3	+19.0
Del.	258	17,727	68.71	-2.3	-7.7	-4.1	-6.8
D. C.	232	15,877	68.44	+1.8	+2.3	-1.7	+5.8
Fla.	2,548	150,121	58.92	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	+6	+1.4
Ga.	3,538	185,906	52.55	-2	-2	+1.3	+10.3
Guam	3	66	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Hawaii	93	6,208	66.75	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Idaho	172	11,970	69.59	-6	+5	-2.8	+4.5
Ill.	3,103	246,425	79.42	+1	+9	-4.3	-2.2
Ind.	1,899	134,888	71.03	-6	-4.7	+2.2	+3.7
Iowa	1,468	128,617	87.61	+8	+9	-1	+5.6
Kans.	601	48,087	80.01	-8	-6.7	-2.8	-3.9
Ky.	3,156	138,901	44.01	-3	-4	-2.7	+7.1
La.	2,620	199,093	75.99	+3	-2	+5.0	+9.4
Maine	458	31,597	68.99	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	+13.2
Md.	447	28,425	63.59	-2	+7	-2.6	+3.5
Mass.	2,147	253,397	118.02	+1.2	+1.8	+5.2	+12.4
Mich.	1,807	137,470	76.08	-3	-6	+5	( <sup>5</sup> )
Minn.	1,106	105,228	95.14	-1.2	-2.5	-2.1	-3.6
Miss.	6,068	234,261	38.61	+1.2	+1.4	+10.8	+10.1
Mo. <sup>2</sup>	5,184	336,960	65.00	-2	-2	+7	+9.1
Mont.	356	25,068	70.42	+1.4	-4.3	-5.3	-3.4
Nebr.	929	80,258	86.39	+3	+4.5	-4.8	+2.0
Nev.	170	16,763	98.61	-3.4	-3.3	+9.7	+12.7
N. H.	236	17,196	72.86	-1.3	-4	-7.8	-6.2
N. J.	922	76,799	83.30	0	-1.4	+1.9	+6.3
N. Mex.	393	25,049	63.74	+5	+9	+5	+14.0
N. Y.	4,001	422,007	105.48	-1	-5.6	-3.3	+1.6
N. C.	5,160	269,296	52.19	+1.0	+1.5	+2.5	+17.1
N. Dak.	99	7,978	80.59	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-6.6	+5.8
Ohio	3,668	241,873	65.94	-7	+2.1	-1.5	-1.3
Okl.	1,882	177,006	94.05	-1	( <sup>5</sup> )	+1	+11.2
Oreg.	272	22,920	84.26	0	+2.9	-7.2	-6.1
Pa. <sup>2</sup>	17,516	1,121,704	64.04	-3	+2.6	-1	+1.8
P. R.	1,877	15,509	8.26	+8	+1.0	+2.9	+5.5
R. I.	123	9,257	75.26	-3.1	-1	-8.9	-4.3
S. C.	1,731	72,802	42.06	-1	-4	-2.5	-2.4
S. Dak.	166	9,578	57.70	+1.2	+8	-10.8	-9
Tenn.	2,863	137,623	48.07	-8	-4	-1.3	+8.6
Tex.	6,384	363,852	56.99	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	+3	+12.0
Utah	205	13,502	65.86	0	-6.4	-6.4	-11.3
Vt.	135	8,101	60.01	0	-5	-7.5	+4.5
V. I.	19	530	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Va.	1,219	62,910	51.61	-7	+10.1	+2	+16.6
Wash.	756	72,208	95.51	+1.1	-8.8	-4	-3.4
W. Va.	1,052	46,169	43.89	+3	+10.5	-4.3	+5.4
Wis.	1,014	85,007	83.83	-8	-7.2	-1.1	+4.7
Wyo.	66	4,624	70.06	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$32,315 to 300 recipients; Missouri, \$47,357 to 725 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$684,983 to 10,995 recipients.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Act amendments of 1958.

Table 16.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1959 <sup>1</sup>

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Children	Total amount	Average per—		June 1959 in—		July 1958 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	772,224	2,912,022	2,233,564	\$82,663,617	\$107.05	\$28.39	-0.6	-0.6	+6.4	+11.2
Ala.....	22,346	88,876	69,301	624,351	27.94	7.02	-1.0	-1.0	-2.8	+23.5
Alaska.....	1,127	3,937	2,950	113,304	100.54	28.78	-3.7	-3.9	-3.2	+14.1
Ariz.....	6,657	26,348	20,116	812,486	122.05	30.84	+1.1	+8.5	+13.4	+30.3
Ark.....	6,888	26,030	20,357	420,433	61.04	16.15	-14.0	-11.4	-10.9	-8.0
Calif.....	71,373	253,041	196,942	11,534,697	161.61	45.58	-2	-6	+10.2	+11.9
Colo.....	7,005	26,941	21,033	869,527	124.13	32.28	-1.0	-1.0	+4.3	+5.4
Conn.....	7,220	23,862	17,765	1,140,226	157.93	47.78	-6	( <sup>3</sup> )	+11.9	+14.1
Del.....	1,648	6,215	4,787	143,762	87.23	23.13	-9	-2.3	+5.4	+3.6
D.C.....	3,860	16,925	13,300	563,809	146.06	33.31	+9	+1.1	+22.1	+43.2
Fla.....	27,753	102,144	79,249	1,657,382	59.72	16.23	+3	+4	+12.1	+11.5
Ga.....	15,392	57,064	43,937	1,359,611	88.33	23.82	-2.2	-2.2	-7	+6.4
Guam.....	71	422	358	4,813	67.70	11.41	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Hawaii.....	2,468	9,620	7,644	322,983	130.57	33.57	-4.3	-6.0	-7.1	+2.8
Idaho.....	1,945	7,132	5,243	286,902	147.41	40.23	+1	-1	+5.9	+9.5
Ill.....	34,291	141,305	107,943	5,463,362	159.32	38.66	+8	+4.4	+10.8	+15.1
Ind.....	11,485	41,690	31,361	1,159,119	100.92	27.80	-3	-1.1	+9.1	+7.2
Iowa.....	8,775	32,285	24,287	1,159,940	132.19	35.93	+3	-1	+9.0	+12.1
Kans.....	5,772	21,631	16,934	769,203	133.26	35.56	-1.2	-7	+9.4	+17.8
Ky.....	20,840	75,022	56,396	1,510,675	72.49	20.14	+2	+3	+1.1	+3.7
La.....	24,237	98,682	76,428	2,163,028	89.24	21.92	-2	-2	-2	+5.1
Maine.....	5,605	19,711	14,508	541,762	96.66	27.49	-7	( <sup>3</sup> )	+8.6	+12.2
Md.....	8,556	35,307	27,594	1,004,757	117.43	28.46	+4	+7	+15.7	+23.2
Mass.....	14,273	47,800	35,758	2,038,550	142.83	42.65	-8	-4.0	+3.4	+1.0
Mich.....	27,268	96,309	70,481	3,665,110	134.41	38.06	-8	-1.0	+10.3	+11.9
Minn.....	9,584	32,898	25,561	1,412,380	147.37	42.93	-2	-3.6	+9.2	+7.9
Miss.....	18,793	72,478	56,880	771,853	41.07	10.65	+9	+9	+12.9	+14.9
Mo.....	25,875	97,766	73,929	2,336,879	90.31	23.91	-3	-3	+6.4	+15.2
Mont.....	1,846	6,812	5,311	227,472	123.22	33.39	-1	+5	-7.1	-4.1
Nebr.....	2,787	10,354	7,858	286,022	102.63	27.62	-1.2	-1.3	-4.3	-3.1
Nev.....	1,014	3,351	2,593	89,997	88.75	26.86	-1.1	-1.0	+13.1	+11.2
N. H.....	1,074	4,040	3,033	161,776	150.63	40.04	-4.3	-7.1	+6.8	+14.6
N. J.....	11,006	36,590	27,723	1,687,768	153.35	46.13	+1	( <sup>3</sup> )	+22.3	+29.8
N. Mex.....	7,252	27,995	21,577	838,323	115.60	29.95	+1.1	+4	+6.1	+32.1
N. Y.....	65,656	255,790	192,583	10,529,720	160.38	41.17	-5	-3.0	+1.6	+5.3
N. C.....	25,530	100,718	77,603	1,960,472	76.79	19.46	-4.1	-3.8	+6.0	+12.0
N. Dak.....	1,739	6,491	5,054	247,536	142.34	38.14	+3	-3	+4.2	+9.3
Ohio.....	24,240	94,609	72,478	2,657,106	109.62	28.09	-1	+1.5	+12.5	+30.1
Okl.....	17,330	60,451	45,846	1,909,503	110.18	31.59	-2	-6	+4.5	+11.8
Oreg.....	5,373	18,453	13,714	715,902	133.24	38.80	-14.0	-7.3	+15.9	+11.1
Pa.....	44,510	174,903	132,991	5,436,002	122.13	31.08	-2	+1.7	+12.6	+18.6
P. R.....	52,861	196,235	156,592	790,614	14.96	4.03	+2.8	+1.2	+11.3	+20.4
R. I.....	4,492	16,204	12,155	581,509	129.45	35.89	-1.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	+1.7	+4.3
S. C.....	9,525	37,894	29,804	531,365	55.79	14.02	-1.5	-1.6	+5	+2
S. Dak.....	3,092	10,634	8,016	310,928	100.56	29.24	-5	-2	+1.1	+4.6
Tenn.....	21,904	80,815	60,911	1,512,038	69.03	18.71	-3	-2.3	+8.4	+8.4
Tex.....	23,907	99,275	75,725	1,692,978	70.82	17.05	-3.0	-3.2	-8.3	-5.9
Utah.....	3,381	12,040	8,978	412,377	121.97	34.25	-2.0	-9.6	+6.5	+2.5
Vt.....	1,253	4,437	3,324	135,810	108.39	30.61	-1.7	-1.6	+10.0	+27.8
V. I.....	219	787	654	9,354	42.71	11.89	+9	-1	+3.4	+32.1
Va.....	9,183	36,876	28,936	757,246	82.46	20.53	-1.1	-1.1	+1	+9.8
Wash.....	11,623	40,313	30,591	1,817,311	156.35	45.08	-1.7	-3.8	+5	+2.2
W. Va.....	20,408	78,640	61,204	1,990,727	97.55	25.31	-3	+11.2	+5.4	+13.3
Wis.....	9,155	33,125	25,185	1,422,832	155.42	42.95	-1.4	-3.9	+10.4	+10.6
Wyo.....	757	2,739	2,083	100,025	132.13	36.52	-1.1	-1.7	+10.7	+9.7

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Act amendments of 1958.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

(Continued from page 25)

the financial implications of hospital care and medical care insurance.

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**Table 17.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1959<sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1959 in—		July 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	341,330	\$21,586,678	\$63.24	+0.6	+0.4	+8.0	+13.6
Ala.....	12,593	420,443	33.39	—9	—6	—2.4	+20.2
Ark.....	7,068	262,465	37.13	—4	+1.0	+1.8	+8.9
Calif.....	6,654	578,916	87.00	+4.6	+4.8	+86.8	+113.0
Colo.....	5,582	365,130	65.41	—5	—1.1	+2.1	+10.4
Conn.....	2,185	277,640	127.07	+2.2	—3.8	+4.8	+9.1
Del.....	346	22,514	65.07	+3.0	+3.9	+18.1	+20.2
D. C.....	2,671	197,668	74.01	+1.1	+3	+10.5	+23.0
Fla.....	8,308	496,643	59.78	+2.1	+1.4	+28.9	+33.7
Ga.....	19,168	996,177	51.97	+1.5	+1.6	+21.8	+35.3
Guam.....	32	737	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Hawaii.....	1,071	79,887	74.59	—6	+3.3	—3.2	+12.4
Idaho.....	994	69,170	69.59	—5	—5	+7.5	+13.4
Ill.....	17,815	1,421,093	79.77	+2	+11.8	+4	+2.2
Kans.....	4,186	342,540	81.83	—4	—4	—2.4	+2.9
Ky.....	8,047	354,864	44.10	+6	+6	+6.3	+21.7
La.....	15,334	824,094	53.74	—1	—2	+1.7	+14.9
Maine.....	1,888	133,690	70.81	+2.7	+2.6	+27.7	+39.4
Md.....	5,633	366,279	65.02	+4.1	+4.0	+10.4	+12.9
Mass.....	10,010	1,123,466	112.23	—1	—3.4	+5.6	+7.2
Mich.....	4,273	367,733	86.06	+1.1	+1.4	+18.5	+22.1
Minn.....	2,220	136,547	61.51	+2	+7	+14.1	+14.7
Miss.....	8,994	269,609	29.98	+2.5	+2.6	+37.9	+39.7
Mo.....	15,472	897,283	57.99	+1	+2	+2.3	+5.6
Mont.....	1,429	100,387	70.25	—1	—8	—1.4	+1.0
Nebr.....	1,564	111,862	71.52	—4	+1.3	+8.3	+14.3
N. H.....	395	34,518	87.39	—5	—8	+16.2	+20.0
N. J.....	6,112	577,671	94.51	+1.6	( <sup>7</sup> )	+15.6	+19.1
N. Mex.....	2,267	149,100	65.77	+1.9	—2.9	+10.6	+28.3
N. Y.....	37,727	3,749,400	99.38	—7	—3.6	—4.0	+2.1
N. C.....	18,016	860,385	47.76	+7	+1.3	+9.3	+22.1
N. Dak.....	1,074	98,918	92.10	+1.2	+3	+4.7	+4.6
Ohio.....	10,720	743,265	69.33	+1.1	+4.0	+13.0	+22.9
Okla.....	8,950	765,700	85.55	+3	+1	+7.0	+19.6
Oreg.....	4,990	404,615	81.09	—5	—1.9	+15.2	+4.7
Pa.....	16,282	976,754	59.99	+9	+2.4	+5.7	+7.0
P. R.....	21,704	189,983	8.75	+1.0	—1	+1.2	+1.7
R. I.....	2,745	223,179	81.30	+7	+1.9	+16.7	+20.1
S. C.....	7,842	272,664	34.77	—4	—5	+1.7	+1.5
S. Dak.....	1,091	67,184	61.58	—5	+1	+8.1	+27.3
Tenn.....	7,963	367,336	46.13	+1.3	—3.2	+35.3	+49.0
Tex.....	5,264	278,160	52.84	+2.7	+2.9	+63.8	+85.2
Utah.....	2,191	158,382	72.29	—4	—4	+14.3	+20.1
Vt.....	826	49,391	59.80	+1.1	+9	+16.0	+30.4
V. I.....	102	2,586	25.35	+1.0	—2	0	+23.6
Va.....	6,109	288,524	47.23	+4	+8	+8.0	+19.3
Wash.....	6,205	607,118	97.84	+2.1	+6.5	+5.0	+4.6
W. Va.....	7,374	312,109	42.33	—7	+17.3	—2.2	+6.9
Wis.....	1,317	154,727	117.48	0	—2.4	+4.9	+4.3
Wyo.....	527	38,172	72.43	—1.7	—4.4	+4.6	+5.1

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

<sup>3</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Act amendments of 1958.

<sup>4</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 18.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, July 1959<sup>1</sup>**

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1959 in—		July 1958 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>1</sup> ...	370,000	\$24,672,000	\$66.74	—4.6	—3.3	—8.7	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ala.....	113	1,487	13.16	+3.7	+9.7	+1.8	+1.4
Alaska.....	180	10,531	58.51	+7.1	—15.2	+6.5	—11.9
Ariz.....	2,901	125,567	43.28	—5.4	—6.3	+13.4	+13.8
Ark.....	289	4,145	14.34	+30.8	+35.6	—28.5	—17.6
Calif.....	33,420	1,932,582	57.83	—4	—1.2	—9.0	—7.6
Colo.....	1,088	46,990	43.19	—9.3	—3.5	—25.0	—17.1
Conn.....	4,611	432,247	69.67	—2	+5	—17.8	—16.9
Del.....	1,562	95,904	61.40	—4.1	—8.2	—9.4	—11.7
D. C.....	1,371	100,062	72.98	—4.0	—3.1	+17.6	+27.9
Fla.....	8,200	261,000	...	...	...	...	...
Ga.....	2,092	53,217	25.44	+4.9	+10.9	—9.1	—1.6
Guam.....	3	79	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )
Hawaii.....	1,252	93,513	74.69	—4.6	—4.4	—3.1	+11.0
Ill.....	46,479	4,162,976	89.57	—2	+2.6	+22.4	+49.1
Ind. <sup>8</sup> .....	19,264	583,982	30.31	—5.1	—11.6	—26.3	—33.0
Iowa.....	3,472	123,333	35.52	—4	—1.3	—8.3	—8.2
Kans.....	1,947	120,840	62.06	—8	—3.1	+2.0	+14.2
Ky.....	2,057	81,849	39.79	—2.3	+12.7	—26.0	—16.9
La.....	9,032	440,338	48.75	—1.6	—1.9	—8.0	—1
Maine.....	2,186	80,501	36.83	—9.9	—12.9	—6.3	—7.1
Md.....	2,503	150,832	60.26	—22.3	—25.3	—9.1	—8.1
Mass.....	8,776	589,759	67.20	—1.8	+5.5	—8.2	—12.8
Mich.....	33,707	3,370,321	99.99	—7.5	—4.8	—13.1	—7
Minn.....	7,030	476,344	67.76	—4.5	—3.5	—14.0	—14.4
Miss.....	1,122	16,275	14.51	+3.5	+5.7	+17.6	+17.9
Mo.....	8,144	524,681	64.43	—8	—5	+16.5	—39.5
Mont.....	1,084	46,294	42.71	—6.8	—7.7	—16.7	—21.5
Nebr.....	1,093	53,183	48.66	—10.0	—9.8	—3.8	+9.6
Nev.....	267	11,388	42.65	+1.1	+40.6	—53.2	—11.0
N. H.....	705	37,593	53.32	—14.1	—10.0	—37.8	—36.5
N. J. <sup>9</sup> .....	9,636	974,240	101.10	—5.5	—3.8	—11.7	—4.6
N. Mex.....	570	23,766	41.69	—4.7	—4.5	+4	+12.3
N. Y.....	35,941	3,170,908	88.23	—3.0	—4.4	+9	+7.9
N. C.....	1,703	39,056	22.93	—6.9	—8.4	—39.1	+41.5
N. Dak.....	321	16,031	49.94	—10.8	—7.2	—8.3	—7
Ohio.....	32,839	2,172,121	66.14	—4.0	—7.8	—30.4	—27.0
Okla.....	6,390	82,399	12.89	—14.6	—33.5	—14.2	—19.9
Oreg.....	3,659	208,725	57.04	—10.0	+8.9	—14.1	—12.2
Pa.....	34,640	2,423,243	69.96	—5	—1	+19.3	+25.6
P. R.....	729	5,769	7.91	—75.4	—72.4	—4.1	+6.9
R. I.....	3,320	225,317	67.87	+9	+3.5	—8.9	+3.1
S. C.....	1,208	28,634	23.70	+6.3	+2.8	—19.7	—17.4
S. Dak.....	306	9,802	32.03	—7.3	—11.5	—67.0	+68.4
Tenn.....	1,915	28,025	14.63	—12.5	—5.9	—19.7	—30.0
Tex. <sup>10</sup> .....	9,000	246,000	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	1,670	113,505	67.97	—2.0	—1.4	—20.1	—16.0
Vt. <sup>10</sup> .....	1,150	54,000	...	...	...	...	...
V. I.....	112	2,639	23.56	—8.2	—7.0	—11.1	+10.5
Va.....	1,737	69,294	39.89	—11.0	—11.8	—13.0	—7.6
Wash.....	8,659	635,698	73.41	—22.5	—20.2	—36.8	—31.3
W. Va.....	2,579	83,752	32.47	—3	—1.1	—11.5	—14.1
Wis.....	7,337	574,161	78.26	—3.4	—2.0	—26.3	—26.1
Wyo.....	330	19,775	59.92	—17.7	—13.1	—19.1	—13.5

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States for July 1958 and June 1959 and 53 States for July 1959.

<sup>3</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> About 9 percent of this total is estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>6</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 cases.

<sup>7</sup> Program initiated July 1959.

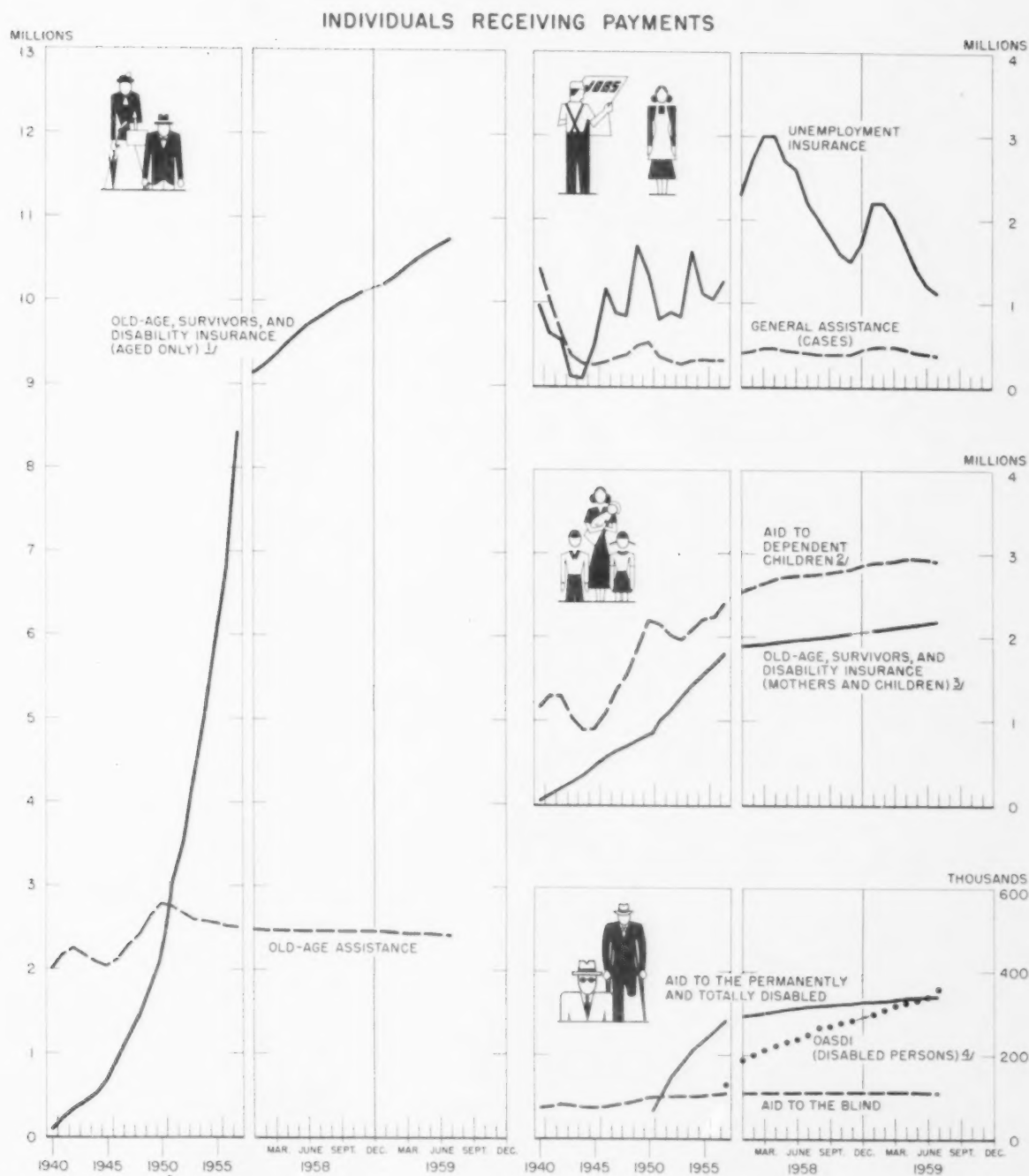
<sup>8</sup> Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

<sup>9</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only.

<sup>10</sup> Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.



# Social Security Operations\*



\* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status; data for December 1958 not available); annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs; annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws (and under Federal workers' program); annual data, average weekly number for the year.

<sup>1</sup> Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit.

<sup>2</sup> Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Receiving mother's benefit, wife's benefit payable to young wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or child's benefit payable to children under age 18.

<sup>4</sup> Disabled workers aged 50-64 or disabled dependent children aged 18 or over of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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